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NO FRAUDS IN OLEO CASES

Former Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh issued a public statement at Chicago this week in which he declared false the widely-published statements that he had "compromised" cases against various oleomargarine manufacturers for alleged revenue tax frauds. Mr. MacVeagh was emphatic and plain in his declaration that there was no question of "fraud" in the cases referred to. As there had been no fraud, there could have been no compromise of fraud.

As The National Provisioner stated last week in announcing the settlement of these cases, they were entirely technical in their nature, and the government was glad to get as much money as it did receive, as its case would have not withstood a court review. The oleomargarine makers paid the amounts in preference to undergoing the annoyance of litigation. They had done nothing in the way of fraud. The talk of fraud was all in the newspapers and from sources seeking sensational publicity. Butter interests, eager to seize upon anything derogatory to their most dangerous market competitor, also used the matter as an excuse for "throwing mud" at oleomargarine.

In his statement fully explaining the case former Secretary MacVeagh said:

"As the oleomargarine compromise cases have been more or less misunderstood, I am quite willing to state the facts.

"These were not fraud cases. No fraud was charged by the government. No fraud was committed, and no fraud therefore was compromised. There are oleomargarine cases and oleomargarine cases. Those of which the public has heard most are fraud cases—cases in which the oleomargarine law was fraudulently evaded. The cases in question, however, are not in that category.

"The outline story of these cases is this: The manufacture of two kinds of oleomargarine is permitted by law. One kind may be artificially colored, as butter and cheese may. This kind must pay a tax of 10 cents a pound. The other and usual kind is taxed a quarter of a cent a pound, and must not be artificially colored. It may be naturally colored by the colors naturally in its permitted ingredients. There is constant effort to obtain natural color in the permitted ingredients. This effort is, of course, an entirely legitimate enterprise and within the law.

"It happens that cottonseed oil is one of the chief ingredients of oleomargarine and also that this oil in its crude state is colored. In the process of refining cottonseed oil, however, for use in oleomargarine the color has been lost—at least in any process not too expensive to be commercially available. Thus, the manufacturers are searching for a process of refining cottonseed oil by an economical process without losing its color.

"Now, an Ohio chemist claims to have invented a method that solves the problem, and an oil company—not an oleomargarine company—used this invention, and in 1911 produced oil with some color that was claimed to be natural. This oil was offered to oleomargarine manufacturers.

"The oleomargarine people brought the oil to the attention of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The oil was then tested throughout many weeks by the chemical laboratory of the bureau, by the laboratories of the oleomargarine manufacturers, and by private laboratories. It also was tested for sulphur continuously by the Bureau of Animal Industry. No one could find any artificial coloring.

"Finally, the manufacturers of oleomargarine connected with these cases became apparently so certain that they began to use it with the knowledge of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, but without the bureau's final decision.

"The bureau meant still to keep its mind open, but was at the end of its resources at the time. The oil had thus been openly used in larger or smaller quantities for some months, when the bureau by new chemical inquiries became satisfied that the oil, after all, was artificially colored by sulphur. When this was announced all manufacturers of oleomargarine quit using the oil.

"It must be understood that manufacturers of oleomargarine were not manufacturers of the oil. They were merely purchasers of it and knew nothing about it which the government did not know. It should also be understood that the government contention that the oil is artificially colored is disputed.

"The question between the oleomargarine manufacturers and the Bureau of Internal Revenue was not one of fraud; it was a question of technical liability.

"The amounts of these compromises, totaling \$123,000, were proposed by the parties after the bureau had decided that they could not be released from tax liability, and it was found that these amounts were all the government's evidence would enable it to enforce, and probably more. The offers were for that reason accepted.

"The reference to a much larger sum—say \$1,000,000—as an amount these parties might have been compelled to pay grew probably out of the pro forma claims. There never was a real million dollars in the bureau's mind. Pro forma claims are like figures in suits for damages."

ANOTHER BRAZILIAN PACKING PLAN.

The Anglo-Brazilian Meat Company has been authorized to operate in Brazil. The object is to acquire and establish meat and slaughterhouses in Santa Theresa and Industrial in Bage, Rio Gran do Sul, and to engage in agriculture, real estate, and allied lines in Brazil. The capital named is \$700,000 and the head office of the company is in London.

Do you read the "Practical Points for the Trade" page every week?

THE LATEST SAUSAGE ORDER

As one of the final acts of sixteen years' service at the head of the Department of Agriculture, just before retiring Secretary James Wilson issued an order establishing added regulations governing the use of water in sausage products and in lard compounds, and of cereal in sausage.

No attempt will be made here to indicate the meaning of these regulations. The trade will have to figure out for itself their meaning, especially as they relate to sausage. It might be said that they could be construed "according to taste." It is possible that their interpretation may be cleared up later. The order and the regulations issued by Secretary Wilson are as follows:

United States Dept. of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C., February 28, 1913.

For the purpose of preventing the use in interstate or foreign commerce of meat or meat food products under any false or deceptive name, under the authority conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture by the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1906 (34 Stat., 674), Regulation 18 is hereby amended by the addition of Sections 15 and 16, to read as hereinafter set out.

This amendment, which for purposes of identification is designated as Amendment 4 to B. A. I. order 150, shall become and be effective on and after April 1, 1913.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Section 15. Since the products, "Compound," "Lard Substitute," or "Lard Compound" do not comprehend substances in which water is an added ingredient, therefore, in order to prevent the use in interstate or foreign commerce of meat or meat food products under any false or deceptive name, no meat or meat food products known as "Compound," "Lard Substitute," or "Lard Compound" shall contain added water.

Section 16. Paragraph 1. Sausage shall not contain cereal in excess of two per cent. When cereal is added its presence shall be stated on the label or on the product.

Paragraph 2. Water or ice shall not be added to sausage except for the purpose of facilitating grinding, chopping and mixing, in which case the added water or ice shall not exceed three per cent., except as provided in the following paragraph.

Paragraph 3. Sausages of the class which are smoked or cooked, such as Frankfurt Style, Vienna Style, and Bologna Style, may contain added water in excess of three per cent., but not in excess of an amount sufficient to make the product palatable. When water (in excess of three per cent.) and cereal are added, to this class of sausages the statement "Sausage, water, and cereal" shall appear on the label or on the product, but when no cereal is added the addition of water need not be stated.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PACKING BUSINESS

How the Meat Industry Came to Be What It Is Today

The beginning of the packinghouse industry at Chicago, now the recognized leader among packinghouse centers of the world, was the old Myrick Stock Yards, founded by John B. Sherman in 1856, and replaced in 1865 by the Union Stock Yards.

The old Myrick Yards were in their day the most important of all the yards in and about Chicago, says the Morris Standard. There were at that time six or seven yards located there, but the difficulty of transporting the livestock to the various slaughterhouses gave John B. Sherman the idea of establishing a great central market where all the roads having terminals here could centralize the stock. The idea was to have all the slaughterhouses conveniently situated so as to receive the stock from the yards with the least delay and the smallest expense. Up to this time each railroad had its special yard into which was assembled all stock arriving over their line.

Mr. Sherman obtained a charter from the State, and each of the nine railroads then having terminals became financially interested in the new project, they owning over nine-tenths of the capital stock, which amounted to \$1,000,000. The new yards originally comprised about 320 acres, but as the great West has developed it has been necessary to add materially to this acreage until now they cover over 500 acres, extending from Halsted street on the east to Ashland avenue on the west; from 39th street on the north to 47th on the south.

The Union Stock Yards were formally opened to the public on December 25, 1865, and during the balance of that year, very small supplies of stock were received. At that time the Yards were at the southwestern extremity of the city, but the marvelous growth of the city has brought them now into a thickly populated section. The employees of the Yards and the packinghouses at the Yards number over 40,000 persons, and they probably furnish support for nearly a quarter of a million others.

During 1866, the first year of the Union Yards, there were received 393,000 cattle, 961,000 hogs and 208,000 sheep. Of this number 263,000 cattle, 428,000 hogs and 75,000 sheep were shipped out, leaving about 130,000 cattle, 475,000 hogs and 130,000 sheep to be slaughtered by Chicago packers in that year.

Magnitude of the Chicago Industry.

Some conception of the magnitude of the business now in comparison with early years may be gained from the receipts at the Yards during the year 1912. There were received 2,652,342 cattle, 505,401 calves; 7,180,967 hogs and 6,055,546 sheep. These were brought into the Yards in 255,088 cars and made the grand total of livestock received during the year nearly 16,500,000 head.

With the exception of sheep, receipts some other years have exceeded 1912, the reduction in numbers of cattle being due to the changing conditions on the plains of the West. Only a few years back herds of cattle roamed in almost countless millions, and now their boundless pastures have become the homesteads of farmers in the great expansion of the last decade. The receipts of hogs showed decreases from some other years due to the

exceptional severity of cholera in many of the so-called hog-producing States.

The largest receipts of cattle were in 1892, when over 3,500,000 head arrived; of calves in 1911 with 521,000; of hogs in 1898 with 8,817,000, and of sheep in 1912. The greatest total of cars was in 1890, when 311,000 carloads of stock arrived. The largest receipts of various kinds of livestock in any one day were cattle, November 16, 1908, 49,128; calves, May 1, 1906, 9,284; hogs, February 10, 1908, 87,716; sheep, October 16, 1911, 71,792, and of cars January 11, 1904, 3,228.

Although some other years have seen greater receipts than 1912, the volume of the amount paid during the past year of high prices has been the highest ever known, amounting to \$375,694,939. The Yards have been in existence for over 47 years, and during that time 495,000,000 head of stock have been handled and over nine and one-quarter billions of dollars have been sent back to the farms.

How the Livestock Is Handled.

It might be interesting to know how stock is received in the Yards. The cars are all consigned to the individual commission firms, who see to it that the stock is properly yarded and cared for. The packer does not buy any livestock in the country, but after the stock is properly yarded and fed, the packer sends his various buyers to the pens, and the market is on. Each commission house has a salesman for each class of stock received, and it is his task to sell that class of stock to the best bidder. The knowledge of the value of stock on the hoof is therefore the subject of controversy, and many a buyer has been "stuck" by allowing a salesman to raise his own ideas of the value of a particular drove or herd.

Although the business in the yards amounts to millions of dollars annually, there is not even a memorandum passed between buyer and seller. The word of the buyer is given and accepted by the salesman. Then the stock passes to the scales, where they are weighed to the packer, and placed in pens designated for that purpose. The stock then becomes the property of the packer. Livestock is all paid for in cash, on the same day it is bought, and as some of this product is months in curing some idea may be gained of the enormous investment represented in carrying on operations in the Yards.

There are no less than fifteen packinghouses located in and contiguous to the Yards, beside innumerable small killers located about the city who secure their supplies daily from the Yards. Daily, large numbers of all classes of stock are taken by shippers to outside plants in the East and Southeast, but all combine to make this the greatest livestock center of the world. In Chicago is located the Board of Trade, which has standardized all the cuts of pork and cured beef, and where a market is established for products of all kinds for prompt or future delivery.

A word concerning the great men who have done much in the development of this great livestock center. A great deal might

be said of John B. Sherman and others who had much to do with that end of the industry, but space does not permit; also some of the old-time packers, such as Jones & Stiles, "Old Hutch," N. K. Fairbank, the Wells, Libbys, etc.

But we turn to those who have been with in our memory, Nelson Morris, the founder of Morris & Company; Gustavus F. Swift, the founder of Swift & Company, and Philip D. Armour, the founder of the business that bears his name. Where in the annals of the history of any great industry can we find three such names as these, each a great benefactor to the people who have been the producers of livestock? Go to the office of any of these great packinghouses, and you find the sons of these notable men hard at work. Even the grandsons are just entering upon the threshold, ready to lessen the responsibilities of their elders in these great business enterprises.

The consumers of meat and meat products have been greatly benefited through scientific concentration of the packing business as well as have been the producers of this stock. Without centralization it is difficult to conceive how the price of meats could be on their present basis. It is also a well-known and undisputed economic fact that fresh meat can be sold at present prices only because of the utilization of the very last bit of by-product.

BABY BEEF AND BEEF SHORTAGE.

A great number of feedlots are filled with calves from the Southwestern range. These calves eat corn silage, cornmeal and alfalfa. They are sheltered, eat well and lie down on soft, clean straw. Going to feedlots in November, they weigh about 400 pounds. In May as they go to market they may weigh 800 pounds. The feeder is pleased, for he has made a considerable gain from his feed.

But remember that in the old days these calves would have been permitted to attain maturity at about three years, when they would have weighed at least 1,500 pounds. There is a shortage of breeding cows, and such calves as they bring into existence are quiet often cut off in calfhood. Baby beef is economically produced, serves to prevent over-production and is a stimulus to high prices. Whereat the producer gloats and the consumer groans, but it is a tendency that cannot be checked.

In recent years men have made money by feeding calves. Should conditions continue as they are, a greater proportion of baby beeves will be made.—The Breeders' Gazette.

NEW ARMOUR PROVISION HEAD.

F. W. Waddell, for many years assistant to Thomas J. Connors in the direction of the hog product department of Armour & Company, has assumed direction of this department following the retirement of Mr. Connors. While the field covered by Mr. Connors' activities was wider than the provision department, yet he had long specialized in this branch. Mr. Waddell, who now assumes responsibility for the provision department, has been with the company for 25 years, and is known as one of the brightest and best posted men in the trade. He is confidently expected to make a good showing for his department right from the start.

PROTECTING THE PACKING PLANT FROM FIRE

To Do It Equipment Must Be of the Most Effective Character

Plant fires are of common occurrence, and they are too often big ones. They may wipe out a plant and paralyze an entire business just at a critical moment. The trade will remember one enterprising concern in the West which built a new and modern plant, only to have it burn down before operations were fairly started. And this experience was practically repeated a second time. No wonder this concern went out of business!

the Hudson River, an unbroken line of cars reaching a quarter of the distance from New York City to Albany, and every car loaded to its maximum capacity with silver dollars, and then you have an idea of the wealth that has gone up in smoke in the United States in the last 33 years.

Fire Protection System Must Be the Best.

This enormous loss certainly drives home the conviction that the fire hazard is of no

A fire pump with its control panel is designed for emergency conditions, and consequently is seldom operated. All operating parts of the control panel, such as shown in Figure 1, should have bearing provided with non-corrosive parts, so that they cannot rust on account of long disuse and prevent the motor from operating at the critical time.

The complete panel should be enclosed in a splash-proof case, which effectively protects it from dripping water, and also prevents the entrance of water if a stream from a fire hose should strike it. The panel such as that shown in the illustration is mounted on four pipe supports, so that it cannot be reached by water accumulating in the basement, where the panel is generally installed.

The pressure governor, connected to the water pressure system, closes the control circuit of the panel as soon as the water pressure falls to a predetermined value, starting the motor with all the starting resistance in the circuit. An automatic starter brings the motor up to speed. If desired, the motor may be started by hand by means of the lever on the right side of the panel shown in Figure 1.

The panel is fully protected against the voltage failure, and also against overloading.

Two lamps are mounted on the panel, the one serving to indicate when there is voltage on the line, while the other one tells when the motor is running. These lights are visible through glass bull's-eyes in the enclosing cover.

The contractors which open the main line circuit are provided with powerful magnetic blow-outs, which snuff out the arc when the circuit is opened, and prevent any burning of the contractor parts.

The C. B. circuit breaker used for overload protection has been designed especially for very severe service. All current-carrying parts are of ample cross section, ensuring continuous operation without overheating.

The iron grid starting resistance is of sufficient current-carrying capacity for frequent

(Continued on page 22.)

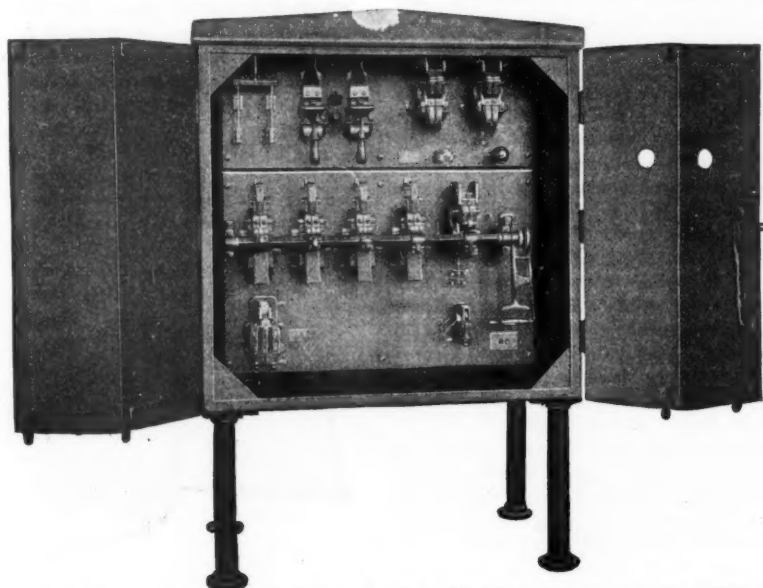


FIG. 1—AUTOMATIC CONTROL PANEL FOR 100

H. P. 220-VOLT D. C. FIRE PUMP MOTOR.

It is estimated that the property loss in the United States from fires during the last 33 years totals the enormous sum of \$5,147,253,724. The magnitude of this loss is almost inconceivable, yet an idea of it may be gained from the fact that this sum is equal to one-twenty-fifth of the present wealth of the United States.

This sum, if in silver dollars placed side by side, would reach around the earth nearly five times, or to carry them would require a freight train 38½ miles long, if made up of cars of 60,000 pounds' capacity and 40 feet long. Fancy such a train on the tracks along

small magnitude. It is imperative, therefore, that the most approved and up-to-date system for fire protection be installed. Many plants are now equipped with automatic water sprinkling systems, and protection is afforded provided the water pressure is maintained. In the case where the pumping installation belongs to the plant, this requirement means that the motor and control apparatus must be absolutely reliable, so that no vault will develop which makes it necessary to shut the motor down and stop the pump.

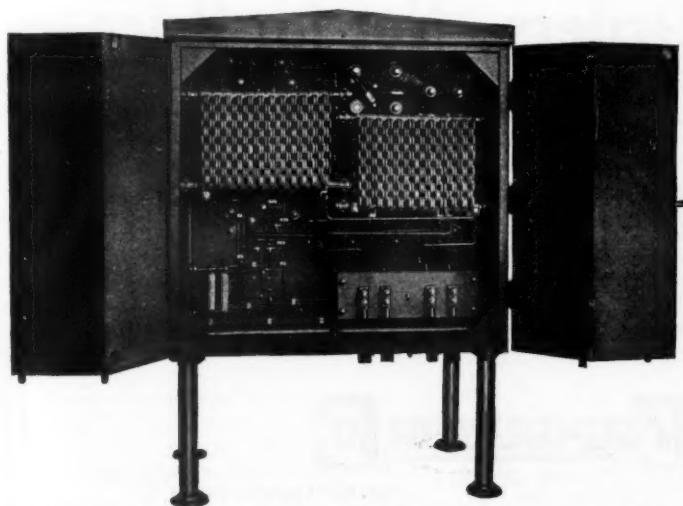


FIG. 2—REAR VIEW OF FIRE PUMP MOTOR CONTROL PANEL SHOWN IN FIG. 1.

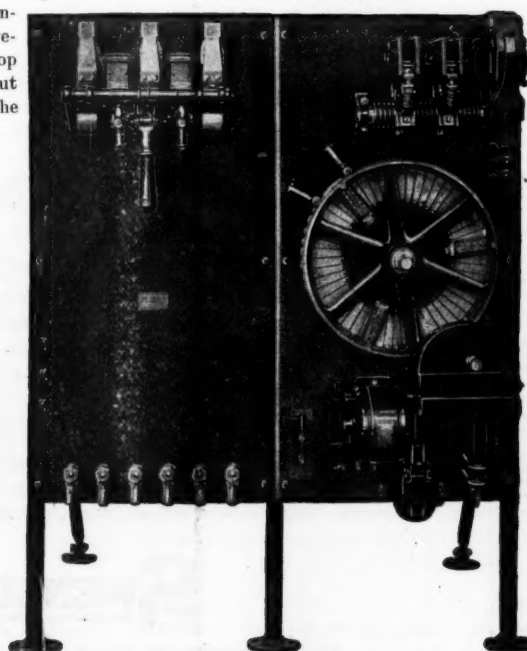


FIG. 3—AUTOMATIC CONTROL PANEL FOR 100-H. P. 200-VOLT SLIP RING INDUCTION MOTOR FOR FIRE PUMP SERVICE.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

HEAD CHEESE FORMULA AND TEST.

The following formula for head cheese proved eminently satisfactory in every respect, the product being put up in tins and pails: 400 pounds of pickled pigs' heads, boiled and boned; 440 pounds of pickled beef cheekmeat, boiled; 110 pounds of boiling ham skins, boiled. And 280 pounds of the cooking water—really gelatine—was used after being settled and the grease skinned off, to make the mass of the proper consistency. Seasoning used consisted of 1½ pounds of ground black pepper and 1 pound of ground coriander. Sixty 6-pound tins and twenty-two 20-pound wooden pails were filled, making a total of 800 pounds. Credits were 60 pounds of grease and 75 pounds of bone. The cooked weight of cheekmeat was 263 pounds, and the heads when boned weighed 194 pounds. Chopped coarse and well mixed, this is a palatable and healthy prepared meat, and a good seller when once introduced.

HOW TO HANDLE TRIPE.

A small packer writes as follows:
Editor The National Provisioner:

I have been letting my tripe go into the tank. Could I do better by handling it as an edible product? Will you please give me some general directions for putting it into marketable condition?

Tripe is a product well worthy of consideration, and can be put up in marketable shape at a very reasonable cost, all expense included. It may be handled fresh or pickled, according to demand.

Tripe proper—that is, cleaned—has very little tank value. As an article of food, however, it is toothsome and nutritious, good for the digestive organs and easily digested.

Cooked, it will run about 40 per cent. of its green weight, and cost for handling throughout—that is, scalding, scraping, trimming, etc., to the finished fresh product, ready to market—about one cent per pound.

The stomach should be taken from the freshly slaughtered cattle, emptied of its contents and well washed free of all dirt. It is then placed in scalding hot water, about 150 degs. Fahr., for a few minutes, long enough to allow the inside lining to be removed. It is then scraped until perfectly clean, using plenty of water, and is then ready for the cooking vat, where it is boiled until tender, which takes two or three hours. When cooked it is put into cold water and well chilled. Then once again it should be scraped clear of all fat, outside skin, etc., and placed in the cooler ready for market.

Some packers place cleaned tripe over night in a medium-strength, plain salt pickle of about 40 to 45 degs. on salometer. If to be packed in vinegar, however, this is unnecessary. A good white vinegar should be used for pickling, about 45 degs. strength. This pickle will deteriorate over night, hence it should be strengthened up to 45 degs. for the final packing in receptacles, whether tierces, barrels, kegs, etc., for shipment.

While curing the storage temperature should be around 48 degs. Fahr., so as to allow the trip to absorb all the vinegar it will. Tripe will gain easily 50 per cent. pickled after being drained 12 to 15 hours. Some operators use a little alum or soda in the scalding waters, to assist in the thorough cleaning of the tripe.

If tripe is to be carried any length of time, after being subjected to a thorough absorption of 45 deg. vinegar, the strength of the vinegar may be reduced 20 degs. and the tripe kept in a storage of about 25 degs. Fahr.

Pickling—including receptacles, labor, etc.—will cost one cent per pound over the fresh finished product or thereabouts. Tripe from the green raw stomach to the pickled finished packed product ready for shipment should not cost, including all expenses, over two and a quarter cents per pound.

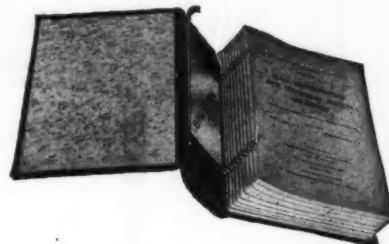
Fresh tripe, if not kept in a proper tem-

perature, will become slimy, necessitating a thorough washing in a plain salt pickle. Before the government forbade its use boric acid was used as a preservative for fresh tripe with excellent results, keeping it in the best possible condition for several weeks. Before using it was thoroughly washed and drained, and showed not a trace of boric acid under analysis.

SAVE YOUR NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

How often have you wished to refer to an article or an item of trade information or some valuable trade statistics in some back copy of The National Provisioner, only to find that copy lost or mutilated? You will be glad to know that we have succeeded at last in securing a really practical binder. You can now have your Provisioner in the form of a handsomely bound book ready to refer to at any time.

The new binder is the simplest made. The binding is as simple as sticking papers on an



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The Swenson is not the cheapest evaporator on the market, for many of the parts are made of materials much more expensive than used in other evaporators. Cheaper materials have been tried, and abandoned because they would not stand the constant heavy service for which Swensons are designed. Our copper tubes cost more than steel or charcoal iron, but they are cheaper in the long run, because they last so much longer.

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945 Monadnock Block (Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

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A MONOPOLY IN DANGER

A State Senator out in Missouri has introduced a bill into the legislature of his State to impose license taxes on makers of and dealers in oleomargarine which, if it becomes a law, will make it practically impossible for dealers to sell the product in that State. He would tax the small dealer \$100 a year for selling oleomargarine, and if the dealer should sell it in quantities of ten pounds or more he would become liable also to the wholesaler's tax of \$500 per annum. All this is in addition to the Federal tax already in force, which every maker, wholesaler and retailer must pay.

The motive behind this measure, as behind other tax measures being pushed in the legislatures of various States, is plain. Oleomargarine sells for from 20 to 28 cents per

pound at retail, while decent butter costs the consumer from 38 to 50 cents per pound. Demand for the cheaper and equally wholesome product is increasing, and it threatens the price monopoly of butter.

Butter interests realize that they have lost their fight against oleomargarine in Congress, and they are turning to the State legislatures for relief. In these smaller bodies they hope to wield more effectively the bog of the "farmer vote," and frighten legislators into the enactment of laws which will enable them to maintain their monopoly of the market and keep up the price of butter, regardless of possible competitors.

The author of this Missouri tax measure is quoted as saying that oleomargarine is not a necessity. Consumers do not need it, he says. What would he have take its place? Butter scarcity is the excuse for high butter prices. With 140,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine consumed in the United States last year, butter maintained its high price level. If oleomargarine is to be taxed out of the market, what will some of the people eat?

The Missouri Senator is well-to-do, and does not object to paying high prices for his butter. Perhaps, therefore, he has no interest in the consumer who is not so fortunate as to pocketbook. He may say that he is perfectly willing the consumer shall pay butter prices for his oleomargarine, if he wants it so badly!

Right there is the nigger in the woodpile. If butter interests could insure a permanent high market for butter, it is likely that they would lose at once their solicitous interest in the suppression of oleomargarine. It is not oleomargarine they object to; it's oleomargarine competition reducing the price of butter that keeps them awake nights! Their price monopoly is in danger.

BEEF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

In the past three years the number of cattle in Argentina have decreased nearly half a million head, while the exportation of live cattle and of beef has largely increased. A comparison of these two statements may help those advocates of free trade in everything who see a remedy for high meat prices in the United States in taking the duty off of imported cattle and meats, so as to admit supplies drawn from the "teeming hordes" of Argentina.

Argentina possessed 29,116,625 head of cattle at the end of 1908. At the end of 1911 she had but 28,786,168 head, whereas a natural rate of increase, and stimulation of the industry due to growing world demands, should have increased the Argentine cattle population by several million head.

At the same time official reports show that 4,096,052 quarters of beef were exported from Argentina in 1912. They show also

that 1,496,500 head of live cattle were exported in 1912, which was an increase in exportations of live cattle over the previous year of 25,000 head. This export movement in live and dressed beef is somewhat of a drain on Argentina's beef supplies. All of it went to European markets, practically.

Suppose the United States let down its tariff bars to this beef. Europe wants it as badly or worse than we do. What would be the effect on Argentine beef prices of the inevitable competition? How would they compare with present prices for our home beef? In other words, "Where would we get off at"? Will the senior class in economics please stand up and answer?

ALWAYS "GOING UP!"

The New York Sun complains that "the price of meats soared again on Saturday," and asks "On what month, what week, what day of what year of now these many years have not carnivorous Americans seen this jumping and soaring?"

Not a darn day, if you read the newspapers. Did you ever read a newspaper item which said that meats were "going down"? Not on your life! They're always going up—in the newspapers. A drop in the market is not worth reportorial attention, much less editorial comment.

Reference to the files of The National Provisioner shows that prime carcass beef was quoted at 11 to 12 cents in New York as far back as 1902, while last week's quotations were 12½ to 13 cents. According to the rate of upward progression indicated by the Sun's wail, killers should have been getting at least a dollar a pound for their carcass beef last week! Since the increase in ten years was only about a cent a pound, somebody must have blundered.

HOUSTON AND RETAILERS

There appears to be an impression in retail trade circles that the new Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Houston, may take a somewhat different view of the high cost of living situation as producers and distributors are related to it. "When James Wilson was Secretary of Agriculture," says one of their organs, "he shouldered most of the blame on the distributors of foods, saying the producers (meaning the farmers, of course) were victims of combines and faulty distribution."

The retailers accuse the former Secretary of undue partiality toward the farmer, and say he did everything he could to clear the latter of responsibility for high prices. They remember his strictures upon the retailers, especially retail butchers, with no friendly retrospection, and they declare their expectation that Secretary Houston will consider all phases of the situation and will favor no one element.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Union Point Oil Company, Union Point, Ga., will rebuild its burned cottonseed oil mill.

The tannery of the Lebanon County Tanning Company at Annville, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

The Tazewell Packing Company, Tazewell, Va., will open bids shortly for the erection of a packing plant.

The Industrial Cotton Oil Company, Denison, Tex., has placed an order for a complete seven-press-room equipment.

The Heil Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo., has purchased property adjoining its present plant and will erect an addition.

Armour & Company's plans for their new branch house at Texarkana, Tex., are all prepared, and will be submitted to contractors.

The South Coast Oil & Fertilizer Company, Sabine, Tex., has been organized by C. E. Smith, of Port Arthur, Tex., and others.

Plans for Morrel & Company's new packinghouse to be erected at Fargo, N. D., are being prepared. The cost will be around \$20,000.

The Allen-Moss Tanning Company, Athens, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by W. C. Allen and J. D. Moss.

Wilmington, Del.—The Eastern Oil and Fertilizer Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 by F. D. Buck and others.

Steady progress is being made in the construction of the city abattoir at Raleigh, N. C., and it is expected that the plant will be ready by June 1.

M. Mindrick Company, Boston, Mass., to deal in live stock, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by M. Mindrick and N. J. MacCaffin.

The Arlington Cotton Oil Company, Arlington, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000. J. S. Cowart is president. A three-press mill will be erected.

Austin, Tex.—The Interstate Cotton Oil Refining Company, of Dover, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$600,000 by C. A. Sanford, H. G. Stinnet and J. M. Tatterfield.

The New York Oil & Grease Company, New York City, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 to manufacture oils, greases and soaps. E. J. Forhan and others are the incorporators.

ARGENTINA HAS LESS BEEF.

Reports from Consul General Bartleman at Buenos Ayres show that the Argentine export movement in cattle and beef continues to increase, while her cattle supplies actually have grown less in the past three years. Exports of beef from Argentine last year were as follows: Chilled beef, 2,255,007 quarters; frozen beef, 1,841,045 quarters. Of this quantity 3,897,711 quarters went to England, and small amounts were exported to Italy and France.

Argentine exports of lamb and mutton in 1912 were as follows: Frozen lamb, 718,051 carcasses; frozen mutton, 2,241,699 carcasses. Of this 2,931,501 carcasses went to England and small amounts to Italy and France. Argentine also exported in 1912 the following by-products: Tallow, 112,599,080 lbs.; cattle hides, dry, 2,994,880; salted, 2,952,691; horse hides, 87,859; sheepskins, 58,212,882 lbs.

Owing to the droughts from which the Argentine Republic suffered during 1908, 1909 and 1910, the number of livestock was greatly diminished, the total number of cattle in the country at the end of 1911 being 28,786,168 compared with 29,116,825 at the end of 1908. There was a decided increase in the number of sheep last year, officially placed at 7,861,484, making the total number of sheep in the Republic at the end of 1912 over 80,000,000. During last year 1,496,500 head of live cattle compared with 1,472,732 head for 1911 were exported.

Sanitary Rendering and Drying Machinery.
Tallow Mixing and Cooling Tanks.
Deodorizers. Evaporators. Presses.
Bone and Tankage Mills, etc.
Ask for Catalog A. Prices right.
THE LIESINGER COMPANY, Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.

BRITISH MEAT IMPORTS.

Official reports of the British Board of Trade show that during the month of January 62,700,900 pounds of beef was imported into the United Kingdom, of which but 5,000 pounds came from the United States, while 57,795,300 pounds came from Argentina, 3,436,600 pounds from Australia, and lesser amounts from New Zealand, Uruguay and other countries. The United States exported no livestock of any sort to Great Britain during the month, and has not done so for many months.

Imports of bacon into the United Kingdom in January amounted to 35,012,400 pounds, of which the United States furnished 13,377,900 pounds, Denmark 16,645,500 pounds, and other countries the remainder. Imports of pork were 3,935,100 pounds, of which only 143,900 pounds came from the United States, and 3,606,900 pounds from the Netherlands. Imports of mutton totalled 42,644,200 pounds, of which 20,307,900 pounds was from Australia, 11,626,200 pounds from Argentina, and none from the United States.

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending March 8, 1913, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York	—	—	—
From Boston	—	—	—
From Philadelphia	—	—	—
From Baltimore	—	—	—
From Montreal	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—
Total last week	—	—	—

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present positions through a little "Wanted" advertisement on page 48 of The National Provisioner.

FEBRUARY OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Actual production of oleomargarine in the Chicago revenue district for the month of February is reported as 8,609,898 lbs., compared to 8,552,313 lbs. in January, and 8,496,609 lbs. in February, 1912. Of this February production 8,314,762 lbs. was uncolored and 295,136 lbs. was colored. The production of renovated butter for the month in the district was 1,846,602 lbs.

Actual production of oleomargarine in the Chicago district alone for the past year and also of renovated butter, was as follows, in pounds.

1912.	Oleomargarine.	Renovated Butter.
February	8,496,609	1,210,038
March	7,274,121	1,357,249
April	6,932,681	1,430,107
May	6,528,742	1,315,282
June	4,653,793	1,055,800
July	4,102,070	943,490
August	4,864,699	1,105,467
September	5,801,256	1,277,584
October	8,130,875	1,439,407
November	8,228,982	1,512,426
December	9,220,400	1,677,558
January, 1913.....	8,552,313	1,687,382
February, 1913.....	8,609,898	1,846,602

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 12.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@14½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¾¢; 13¾¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¾¢@13½¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¼¢@14½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@14½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¾¢@13½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¾¢@14¼¢.

Skinless Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½¢@15¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14¾¢@15¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¾¢@15¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14@14½¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¼¢@15¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14¾¢@15¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¾¢@15¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 13¾¢@14¢.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½¢. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¼¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½¢@10¼¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9¾¢@9½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½¢@9¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¼¢@9½¢. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10@10½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9½¢@9¼¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½¢@9¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¼¢@9½¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½¢@16¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15¼¢@15½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½¢@14¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¾¢@14¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16@16½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15@15½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14@14½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¾¢@13½¢.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, March 14.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days	4.8260@4.8270	
Demand sterling	4.8690@4.8695	
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days....	5.25	@ 5.25+1-16
Commercial, 60 days....	5.28¼	-3-32 @ 5.23¼-1-16
Commercial, sight	5.19½	-1-16 @ 5.19½
Berlin—		
Commercial, 90 days....	93¼	@ 93½
Commercial, 60 days....	93½	@ 93 11-16
Commercial, sight	94 15-16	@ 95
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days....	5.26½	-1-16 @ 5.26½
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, 60 days....	39½	@ 39½+1-32

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WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

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Hartford City, Indiana

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

TANK WATER IN NEW ZEALAND.

What is said to be the first evaporator ever sold for recovering fertilizer from tank-water in New Zealand was recently booked by the Swenson Evaporator Company, the order being from the Christchurch Meat Company, Christchurch, New Zealand. The apparatus is of the usual double-effect type, and shows a lively appreciation, even at that distance from the source of supply, of the value of machinery which will recover this by-product.

That it will pay a concern, even thousands of miles away from the factory, to install an evaporator for tankwater is made evident by the experiences of prominent packers nearer home, one of whom estimates an annual profit from this source alone amounting to very much more than the entire cost of his machine. This is an interesting sidelight on the "doubting Thomas" attitude of many of the American packing fraternity, some of whom appear to have come from the much abused State of Missouri.

BRECHT REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

The Brecht Company are having a big rush in their refrigerating machinery department, not only in the main office in St. Louis, but their several branches. The New York office during the month of January and part of February closed contracts for twenty-six plants, running from two to ten tons in capacity, also a number of large coolers, refrigerator counters, etc. These plants are rapidly being installed in Greater New York, Albany, Troy, Cohoes, Saratoga Springs, Utica, etc., with three plants going to Liberty, N. Y. They have connected with the New York branch a complete staff of refrigerating engineers and erectors. The plants already installed in the East are giving great satisfaction.

MAHER WITH UNITED CORK COS.

The United Cork Companies of New York have established a branch office in Philadelphia, with John P. Maher, late of the Union Fibre Company, of Winona, Minn., as manager. He occupies the same quarters he formerly occupied, at Room 1734 Land Title building. Mr. Maher has had many years' experience in the cold storage insulation business.

"BEAUTY" REFRIGERATOR PLEASES.

Satisfied customers are the best recommendation for manufacturers. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, the well-known manufacturers of "Boss" machines and appliances and "Beauty" refrigerators and fixtures, received the following recommendation on one of their refrigerators from J. T. George, dealer in fresh meats, fish and oysters at Knoxville, Tenn.:

Knoxville, Tenn., February 17, 1913.
The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen: I am more than pleased with my refrigerator. I think I have got the best one in Knoxville.

Respectfully yours,
J. T. GEORGE.

GIFFORD-WOOD ICE EQUIPMENT.

P. H. Muldowney, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has installed a Gifford-Wood Company single gig elevator.

Gig ice elevating and lowering machines with straight face friction hoists, made by the Gifford-Wood Company, of Hudson, N. Y., for the economical handling of manufactured ice, have been installed by the Dye Cold Storage Company, of Medina, N. Y.; United Ice & Coal Company, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Twin City Ice & Creamery Company, of Festus, Mo.; Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Company, of Bridgeton, N. J.; Norfolk Warehouse Corporation, of Norfolk, Va.

A Gifford-Wood Company perpendicular ice elevator, for handling ice from water, was recently furnished Callahan & Slotrey, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

An automatic ice lowering machine, for lowering ice 52 feet, has been placed in operation by the Standard Ice Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, Pa. Gifford-Wood Company supplied the machine.

The Daniel Gage Ice Company, of Forge Village, Mass., has purchased a Gifford-Wood Company single chain ice elevator.

Harlow & Parsons, Ayer, Mass., have installed at their ice plant an elevator of the undershot type, for handling 22 inch x 44 inch ice. The machinery was furnished by Gifford-Wood Company, Boston.

The Gifford-Wood Company, Boston, has supplied the Lynn Ice Company, Lynn, Mass., with one single-chain gallery conveyor and rope drive.

The ice plant owned by the Heart Lake Ice Company, Scranton, Pa., has been equipped with a single-chain incline elevator and a car-loading conveyor. Gifford-Wood Company, Hudson, N. Y., furnished the machinery.

A Gifford-Wood Company ice harvesting equipment consisting of one ice elevator, three worm gear apron hoists, and four gallery hoists, has been installed at the plant of J. R. Downing Company, Brighton, Mass.

TRIUMPH REFRIGERATING SALES.

The Triumph Ice Machine Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, reports recent sales of ice-making and refrigerating machinery as follows:

Mr. Chas. Craver, Batavia, Ohio, a 6-ton complete ice-making plant, for installation at that point.

The Chickasaw Hotel Co., 30-ton combined ice-making and refrigerating plant, for the new Hotel Chisca, Memphis, Tenn.

Flemingsburg Light & Ice Co., Flemingsburg, Ky., who have a 5-ton Triumph plant in operation, additional equipment, including a Triumph flask type steam condenser 10 feet long.

Smith's Ice Cream Factory, Dallas, Tex., two sections of Triumph double-pipe ammonia condensers 9 pipes high.

Mineola Light & Ice Co., Mineola, Tex., two sections of Triumph "Dog House" steam condenser 16 feet long.

John F. Maier & Co., Bellefontaine, Ohio, who are already operating a Triumph plant, are installing additional cold storage space, for which the Triumph Co. are furnishing the equipment.

Vinita Electric Light, Ice & Power Co., Vinita, Okla., 25-ton ammonia compressor, to be used in connection with the 30-ton ice-making plant installed for these parties by the Triumph Co. last year.

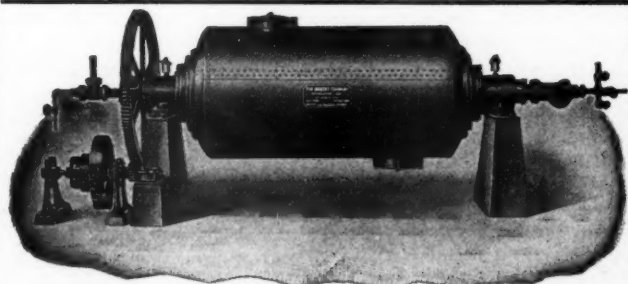
Tifton Ice & Power Co., Tifton, Ga., 25-ton ice-making tank. These people also installed a 25-ton Triumph plant last year.

Moores & Ross Milk Co., Columbus, Ohio, 5-ton refrigerating plant; this is the second Triumph plant they have installed within the past few years.

Chattanooga Bakery, Chattanooga, Tenn., 4-ton complete refrigerating plant.

(Continued on page 22.)

NO AGITATING ARMS. NO WEAR ON THE INNER SHELL



The Brecht Rotary Vacuum Dryer.

EQUIPPED WITH SPECIAL STICK FEED
ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS

THE BRECHT ROTARY VACUUM DRYER

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PRODUCES DRY TANKAGE AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF ANY
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HAMBURG BUENOS AYRES

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Kenner, La.—The Truckers' Ice & Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The Ohio Valley Cream & Supply Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by J. S. Paull and others.

Huntingdon, Tenn.—The Southern Ice & Coal Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by J. H. McCall, O. T. McCall and L. McCall.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The H. A. Hart Company has been incorporated by H. A. Hart and others to operate ice cream plant. The capital stock is \$25,000.

Georgetown, Ky.—B. F. Stone, J. S. Montgomery and R. A. Hamilton has incorporated the Hartford Independent Ice Company with a capital stock of \$30,000.

Providence, R. I.—The Newport Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by T. H. Hayes, of Pawtucket, R. I., and others.

Virginia Beach, Va.—The Virginia Beach Ice Plant Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to establish an ice plant. C. E. Barco is president.

Baltimore, Md.—Lilly & Co. has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by G. C. Lilly and others. The company has leased a building and will install candy-making machinery and ice plant.

ICE NOTES.

Chipley, Fla.—An ice plant will be erected here by J. R. Calloway.

Rio Grande, Tex.—R. R. Margo will build an ice plant of 5 tons capacity.

West Point, Ky.—W. T. Jacobs, of Leitchfield, Ky., will establish an ice cream factory.

Cedar Keys, Fla.—It is reported that A. Berli contemplates establishing an ice plant here.

Philadelphia, Pa.—S. Sklarow & Sons have purchased ground upon which they will erect

a plant for cold storage curing and smoking of fish.

Louisiana, Mo.—The Louisiana Pure Ice Company will double the capacity of its ice plant.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Common Council has endorsed the establishment of a municipal ice plant.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Carr-Hackert Fish & Oyster Company will erect a cold-storage and freezing plant.

New Orleans, La.—The Washington Ice Company has awarded contract for the erection of 100-ton ice plant.

Belton, Tex.—The Belton Ice and Electric Company is having the capacity of its ice plant increased to 35 tons.

Pecos, Tex.—F. W. Johnson and others are organizing a company with \$15,000 capital stock to erect a cold storage plant.

Enterprise, Ala.—A 15-ton ice plant will be established here by a company being organized by G. M. Heath and others.

Columbus, O.—The contract has been awarded for the erection of a new cold-storage plant at Fifth and Naghten streets.

Fayette, Mo.—The Fayette Light Ice & Coal Company has been organized by J. B. Bell and others. A 15-ton ice plant will be erected.

Puyallup, Wash.—A cold storage and ice plant will be erected here by the Puyallup & Sumner Fruit Growers' Association and A. Blodgett, of Auburn.

Chincoteague Island, Va.—The Delaware Light & Ice Company, Selbyville, Del., has purchased the property of the Chincoteague Light & Power Company. The ice plant is to be rebuilt.

Mt. Pleasant, Tex.—A. Emanuel, of Dayton, Ohio, has acquired the ice and electric light plants of the Farmers & Merchants' Cotton Oil & Manufacturing Company. The plants will be rebuilt and a 30-ton ice-making system installed.

Fort Meyers, Fla.—The Engineers' Security Company of New York has purchased the plant of the Seminole Power & Ice Company, which it will remodel and increase to 100 tons capacity. The ice and electric plants at Live Oak, Fla., have also been purchased by them.

POULTRY AND LOW TEMPERATURES.

In a general way the conclusions reached by those investigators who have worked on cold storage problems are that there is no appreciable difference in chemical composition between fresh meat and meat kept frozen for periods longer than two years. No progressive changes could be determined with precision.

In regard to frozen poultry it has been stated that the changes in chickens in 24 hours at 65 deg. to 75 deg. F. are greater than in cold storage at 10 deg. F. for 12 months. The changes taking place in cold storage for 12 months are comparable to storage in a house refrigerator for 5 days, or in the packer's chill room at 32 deg. F. for 15 days, this not being sufficient time to bring about the tenderness and flavor of so-called "ripened" meat. Most chickens bought in the market as fresh are of poorer quality than chicken frozen for 12 months, and are

poorer than many kept in cold storage for 16 months.

The conclusion is inevitable that cold storage at 10 deg. to 15 deg. F. has no deteriorating effect on the condition of meats, poultry and fish for a period long enough to bridge over the time from one flush season to the next, that is to say, for about 12 months.—Popular Science Monthly.

FIRES IN PACKING PLANTS.

(Concluded from page 17.)

starting of the motor. Frequent starting might be required in case one sprinkler head only should open, as this would cause a small flow of water in the pipes and the pump would be able to quickly refill the tank. At this point the control system stops the motor only to start it again when the pressure falls to the value at which the pressure governor is adjusted to operate.

May Be Used with Direct or Alternating Current.

The above description applies to panels controlling D. C. motors. There is a similar panel for controlling the slip-ring type of induction motors, where automatic control is obtained by means of a motor-operated dial switch. The latter may also be operated by hand if desired. The statements made above regarding the general construction, operating conditions and reliability of the D. C. control panels apply to panels operating on A. C. circuits.

Figure 3 shows a special panel installed by the Delaware & Hudson Company at their coal-pocket near Schenectady. This panel controls a 100 h. p., 220-volt slip-ring induction motor, driving a centrifugal pump. In this instance the panel is controlled by a separate pressure governor at a remote point.

It is interesting to note that the use of these panels is not confined to fire-pump service alone, as they may be used to advantage in plants, hotels, office buildings, stores, etc., for supplementing the city service and insuring a sufficient water pressure for every-day use. They may also be used in isolated places, such as summer hotels, manufacturing plants, etc., where power is available. The control apparatus described is manufactured by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y.

TRIUMPH REFRIGERATING SALES.

(Continued from page 21.)

Marion Pure Milk Co., Marion, Ohio, 12-ton refrigerating plant.

E. Bucher Packing Co., Cairo, Ill., 16-ton ice-making plant, this being the third Triumph plant these parties will have in operation.

Carolina Public Service Corporation, Columbia, S. C., 25-ton Triumph double-pipe brine cooler, with 15,000 feet of direct expansion piping, etc., for their Charleston, S. C., plant; also additional equipment for their Triumph plant at Johnston, S. C.

Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., 25-ton refrigerating plant.

Cincinnati Brewing Co., 40-ton ice-making tank, this in addition to the 150-ton plant


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MACHINERY**

For Natural and Manufactured
ICE PLANTS
Economical—Efficient

Let Us Recommend
the Proper Equipment
for Your Needs

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BOSTON, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL.



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is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. **Send for Free Book**

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Joseph S. Wernig Transfer Co.
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co., Ruckel & Son.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Westerlin & Campbell Co.
CINCINNATI: The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DENVER: Denver Transit & Warehouse Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
EL PASO: El Paso Storage Warehouse Co.
FORT WORTH: Western Warehouse Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pilsbry-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: E. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

the Triumph Co. are now installing for these parties.

C. W. Miller & Co., Newark, Ohio, additional cold storage piping and miscellaneous equipment.

The Eastman, Gardiner Co., of Laurel, Miss., who are making a number of improvements to their ice-making plant, have placed order for this work with the Triumph Ice Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Norris, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., 19-ton refrigerating plant, to be used in connection with their new and very modern chocolate factory.

Hale & Co., Bloemfontain, South Africa, 2-ton refrigerating plant.

Ottawa Artificial Ice Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ontario, complete 50-ton ice-making plant, with 60-ton evaporating apparatus.

J. & F. Schroth Packing Co., additional cold storage equipment, including approximately 5,000 feet of direct expansion piping.

Lynchburg Hotel Corporation, Lynchburg, Va., 12-ton refrigerating plant, including 2-ton ice-making system, for the new Virginian Hotel, Lynchburg.

Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, 70-ton ice-making plant, with multiple effect evaporators for producing distilled water.

Brooklyn Hygeia Ice Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 60-ton raw water ice-making plant.

New General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, 30-ton refrigerating plant, with 5-ton ice-making tank.

Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia, Pa., 25-ton refrigerating plant, through the Pennsylvania Engineering Co., of Philadelphia.

John Hauck Brewing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, approximately 30,000 feet of brine piping for their new stock house, which has just been completed.

Metropole Hotel Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 12-ton refrigerating plant, for the new Metropole Cafe.

J. H. Gerlach, Boston, Mass., 4-ton refrigerating plant, to be installed in the Fenway Trust Apartment Building, Boston. This plant will cool the individual refrigerators in twenty-five apartments.

John J. Hutchison, Lexington, Ky., 2-ton refrigerating plant for his meat market.

Weil Packing Co., Little Rock, Ark., 70-ton refrigerating and 5-ton ice-making plant.

Katy Building, owned by the M., K. & T. R. R. Co., 6-ton refrigerating plant, for water cooling.

Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., 25-ton refrigerating plant, through the Pennsylvania Engineering Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton Ice & Coal Co., Atlanta, Ga., 15-ton complete ice-making plant.

C. R. Schuler, Ferdinand, Ind., 4-ton re-

frigerating plant, for his meat market and packinghouse.

Kanawha Ice Company, Charleston, W. Va., 20-ton ice-making plant, to be installed in connection with their 10-ton Triumph plant, now in operation.

Leesville Light & Water Works Co., Ltd., Leesville, La., 20-ton ice-making plant.

Lunkenheimer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 5-ton refrigerating plant, for cooling water for their employees, in their new factory.

H. Weston Lumber Co., Logtown, Miss., 15-ton complete ice-making plant. These people already have a 5-ton Triumph plant in operation.

H. A. Kramer, Rushville, Ind., 4-ton ice-making plant.

Cairo Brewing Co., Cairo, Ill., 9-ton ice-making plant.

John J. Kleppinger, Siegfried, Pa., 8-ton refrigerating machine. This is the second Triumph compressor Mr. Kleppinger has purchased. Both plants were installed by the Pennsylvania Engineering Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.

People's Ice Co., Detroit, Mich., two 25-ton refrigerating plants and two 12-ton refrigerating plants, for use in connection with their various ice storage houses.

Schulenberg Creamery Co., Schulenberg, Tex., 25-ton ice-making and refrigerating plant.

Sandwich & Co., Montgomery, Ala., 6-ton refrigerating plant, for their delicatessen.

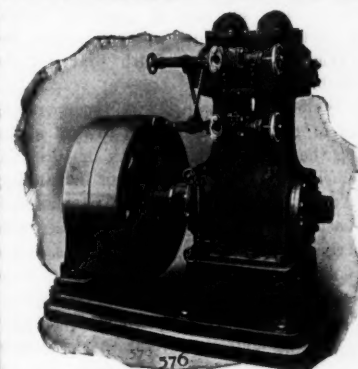
H. & K. Trading Co., Ponticton, B. C., 25-ton ice-making and refrigerating plant.

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully-arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS.



SIZES—8 to 17 Tons

YORK ICE MACHINES

comprise all sizes and types of the ammonia compression and absorption systems of ice-making and refrigeration.

Our enclosed types are made with engine or for belt drive—single cylinder $\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 tons; double cylinder 8 to 17 tons. Bulletin 42.

Our single column open types, with engine, or for belt drive—single cylinder $\frac{1}{4}$, 3 and 6 tons; double cylinder 8, 10, 20 and 30 tons. Bulletin 26.

York Manufacturing Co.

Largest Ice Machine Manufacturers in the World

Main Office and Works: YORK, PA.

General Western Office: Monadnock Bldg., Chicago

EXPORT OFFICE: 72 Trinity Place, N. Y.

Branches in all Principal Cities.

CROSS, ROY & SAUNDERS

SUCCESSORS TO
ELLSWORTH & CROSS

CASH PROVISIONS FUTURES

POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING
CHICAGO

Members Chicago Board of Trade

New York Representative: F. B. Cooper, Produce Exchange.

Members American Meat Packers' Ass'n

DEMOUNTABLE MOTOR TRUCK TIRES.

No one feature of tire progression in connection with the development of the commercial vehicle has exerted a greater broadening influence on truck operation than the invention of solid tires with practical demountable fastenings.

Every move which increases the operating radius of the truck is a step toward establishing the absolute universality of this type of vehicle as a dominating factor in handling the world's goods. Within the past year it has been conclusively proven that the truck, properly handled, can go anywhere. And the solid demountable tire has in a large measure made this possible.

"Up to a comparatively short time ago," says J. D. Anderson, general sales manager of the United States Tire Company, "it was

necessary to keep the truck within easy range of a base of tire supplies. This was due to the fact that under earlier methods of applying and fastening a solid tire to the wheel special machinery and the services of expert workmen were required. The wheel had to be removed before a replacement could be made, and if the truck was in operation in a remote section the vehicle was laid up while the wheel was being shipped to the nearest tire station and back again. This was a waste of valuable time, and had the effect of demoralizing a delivery system and seriously impairing the earning capacity of the truck.

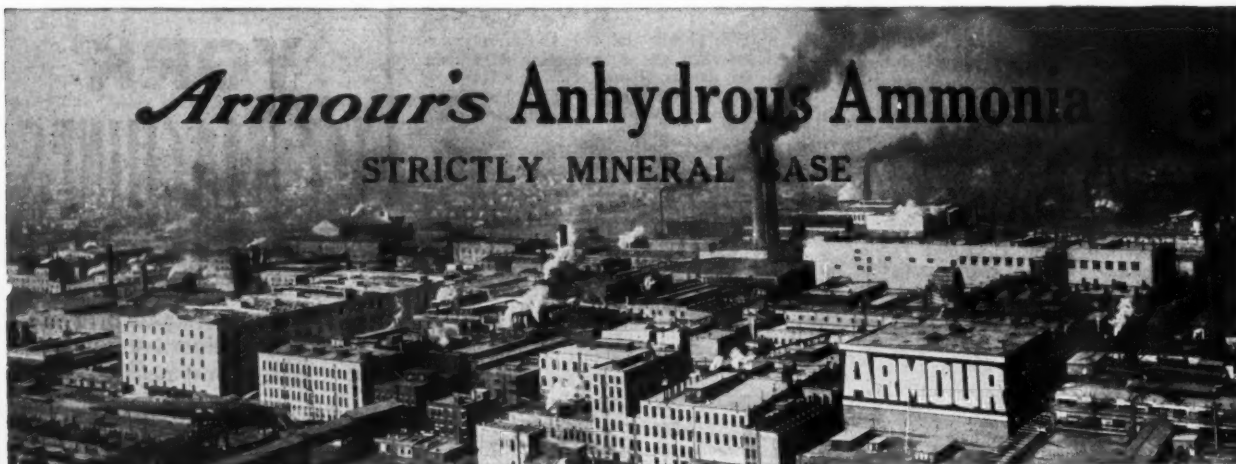
"At the present time, however, with the proved efficiency of the demountable solid tire, replacements can be made anywhere by the driver in a few minutes' time, and the

truck is never out of commission for very long on account of anything that may happen to its tire equipment. This feature has particular advantages for those who use trucks and whose business is away from supply stations. In fact, the demountable tire has made the truck valuable in a great many instances where before its serviceability had to undergo numerous setbacks."

MUSKRAT MEAT FINDS MARKET.

The meat of the muskrats caught in the tidewater region of Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey finds consumption in Baltimore, Wilmington and other cities nearby.

Watch page 48 for openings.



CHICAGO PLANT OF ARMOUR AND COMPANY. RATED CAPACITY, 2,750 TONS REFRIGERATION DAILY.

IN the immense packing plants of Armour and Company we use only the Armour brand of Anhydrous Ammonia. We offer you the same brand and the same quality with our guarantee that it is absolutely pure and dry-free from all foreign substances and non-condensable gases. We test every drum before shipping. We send it to you subject to your test before using. Stocks carried at all prominent shipping points.

The Armour Ammonia Works, Owned and Operated by **ARMOUR & COMPANY** Chicago, Ill.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight:

New High Levels—Product and Hogs Advance—Movement Still Disappointing—Hog Prices Not Attracting Receipts—Opinions Mixed.

The fluctuations in the contract market for hog products during the week resulted in an advance to new high levels. Prices were stimulated by the hog situation, and the firmness of the cash position. Offerings of product did not increase on the advance, to any material extent, while the technical situation of the market was distinctly nervous, and the trade was in somewhat of a mixed position.

The situation of the market is one which is resulting in very careful study, on the part of every one who has to deal with it, both as to the cash value of the product, and the probable value of the forward deliveries. The conditions in the market still continue such as to make the problem of forward supplies extremely uncertain. In lard, the September delivery is at the same price as the May, while in pork the September delivery is about a dollar a barrel under the May. The natural deduction from this would be that the forward supplies are expected to be somewhat more liberal, but there is not enough certainty regarding such a situation to make the selling of the forward deliveries very heavy as yet.

Some of the best judges of the hog situation are frank to admit the uncertainties as to the supply. In discussing this situation recently, one of the leading dealers in hog products in the East stated that, in his estimation, the prospects as to the hog supplies the next few months were so uncertain as to make any prediction largely a matter of guesswork. The hogs coming to market tended to indicate that every effort was being made, on the part of the country, to

increase the supply. There was every inducement, also, for the hogs to be fed with considerable liberality, and this would mean that farmers would probably not market the hogs, excepting in a fairly heavy condition. There were very few really light hogs coming, and, on the other hand, there were comparatively few heavy hogs being marketed, which would indicate that either the old hogs had been previously marketed, which was undoubtedly the case last year, or else the breeding animals were being kept as long a time as possible.

The conditions are directly the reverse of a year ago. Then May corn in Chicago was 72c., and hogs were selling at \$6.50, while at present May corn is around 52@53c., and the average price of hogs last week was \$8.60. This condition offers every inducement for feeding hogs, and for raising hogs, but it is not at all likely that the main increase in the supply of hogs which should come from the attractive feeding conditions can be felt until later. The main crops of hogs for the year is littered during the spring months, and these will not be matured for market until the late fall and winter.

The movement, however, may perceptibly increase, due to the fact that since last fall the conditions have been attractive for feeding. It is true, the corn crop did not mature in time to affect conditions in the summer a year ago, but it was certain in the late summer that the corn crop would be big, other grain crops were heavy, and the supply of rough forage was very large. With such conditions the natural tendency was to increase the stocks as rapidly as possible. It is therefore probable that the tendency of supplies will be towards a slow increase which, as the season advances, will compare with the decreasing stocks of last year. An-

other factor of material importance is the question of the average weights. Although the packing of hogs has, for the past year, been nearly five million less than the preceding year, the average weights have been better, reflecting the better quality and more matured condition. This has meant, correspondingly a larger yield of product per hog than last year.

Considerable attention has been directed toward the farm reserve statement on grain which has just been issued. The figures on corn, while the largest on record, also showed a record consumption for the past winter. This can only be construed as indicating that the country has been feeding very liberally, and that it must have an increasing supply of hogs, in order to feed so much corn. The reserves on hand are heavy enough to indicate ample supplies the balance of the season, while the reserves of oats and barley are also of record proportions, and the figures indicate likelihood of moderate feed stuffs costs, certainly the balance of this year.

Values of feed stuffs, however, will be materially influenced by the weather conditions this spring and summer. With a favorable spring for seeding oats and other grain, and later for planting corn, the influence on feed values will be against a higher level. For any material change in the price of livestock, not along one season of low-priced feed stuffs is necessary, but several seasons, and it is very essential that crop conditions the coming year be favorable, and a large crop of feed stuffs produced.

LARD.—The market has shown a slow hardening tone during the week. Offerings are not heavy, and while buyers are cautious the situation shows no pressure of supplies. City steam, \$10% @ 10%; Middle West, \$10.90 @ 11; Western, \$11.10; refined Continent,



Tires that have abolished lost time

UNITED STATES STANDARD MOTOR TRUCK TIRES

(DEMOUNTABLE)

have done away with the lost time and delivery tie-ups that have heretofore attended the replacement or the repair of a tire.

Your driver can change the United States Tire (even dual equipment) in your own garage in fifteen minutes' time.

Furthermore, they are absolutely

Guaranteed for 10,000 Miles of Service

(Conditional upon this mileage being used within one year's time.)

UNITED STATES TIRE COMPANY, NEW YORK

\$11.50; South American, \$12.05; Brazil kegs, \$13.05; compound lard, 7½¢ @ 8½¢.

PORK.—The market continues to improve with the advance in the hog market and the firmness of the Western contract market. Mess is quoted at \$22@22.25; clear, \$21 @22.50; family, \$23@24.50.

BEEF.—The market is very firm, with supplies still very small and held with a very great deal of tenacity. Quoted: Family, \$23 @24; mess, \$19@20; packet, \$21@22; extra India mess, \$36@37.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, March 12, 1913:

BACON.—Amsterdam, Holland, 62,622 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 330,500 lbs.; Abo, Russia, 50,134 lbs.; Amapola, Honduras, 722 lbs.; Bristol, England, 67,722 lbs.; Baale, —, 7,655 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 67,619 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 5,086 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,309 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 17,064 lbs.; Fiume, Austria, 2,597 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 60,734 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 339,461 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 170,471 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 81,279 lbs.; Hull, England, 155,375 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 55,749 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 25,700 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,340 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 20,608 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 515 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,433,271 lbs.; London, England, 19,974 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 3,143 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 27,731 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 14,919 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 78,732 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 10,753 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 82,215 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 8,599 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 31,100 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 26,321 lbs.; Tangiers, Africa, 2,124 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 62,300 lbs.; Amapola, Honduras, 736 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 3,771 lbs.; Bristol, England, 27,883 lbs.;

Colon, Panama, 6,125 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 16,301 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 778 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 8,382 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 25,065 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,902 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 511,145 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 4,640 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 48,028 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 8,663 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 568 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,387 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 6,165 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 810,661 lbs.; London, England, 51,447 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 577 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 6,288 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,734 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 5,158 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 6,822 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 657 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 1,986 lbs.; Sanchez, S. D., 8,720 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 546 lbs.; Southampton, England, 73,547 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 604 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,107 lbs.

LARD.—Amsterdam, Holland, 7,390 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 352,959 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 87,625 lbs.; Aalborg, Denmark, 2,750 lbs.; Aarhus, Denmark, 6,950 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 16,948 lbs.; Bristol, England, 433,775 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 12,600 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 35,762 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 62,543 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 7,297 lbs.; Cologne, Germany, 108,400 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 28,000 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 1,815 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 24,981 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 317,588 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,876 lbs.; Corinto, Peru, 4,800 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 12,808 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 331,025 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 14,010 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 11,657 lbs.; Gothenburg, Sweden, 38,116 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 4,100 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 2,250 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 71,201 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 2,800 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 120,575 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 13,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 145,500 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 4,683 lbs.; Havre, France, 32,810 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 3,326,922 lbs.; Kribi, —, 60,212 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 7,034 lbs.; Koenigsburg, Germany, 137,374 lbs.; Leith, Scot-

land, 143,110 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 746,348 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 59,098 lbs.; London, England, 294,795 lbs.; Middlesboro, England, 7,000 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 8,050 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 640 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 2,800 lbs.; Montevideo, Uruguay, 2,400 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 187,846 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 1,500 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 100,800 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 36,300 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 106,439 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 101,300 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 5,791 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 4,310 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 18,768 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,821,183 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 2,750 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 2,200 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 57,763 lbs.; Sierre Leone, Africa, 10,295 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 49,072 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 4,569 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 75,278 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 2,719 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 5,385 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 5,550 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 1,216,861 lbs.; Sanchez, S. D., 32,985 lbs.; Sunderland, England, 4,200 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 90,139 lbs.; Southampton, England, 79,203 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 2,602 lbs.; Teneriffe, Canary Islands, 15,400 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 16,269 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 13,584 lbs.; W. Hartlepool, England, 173,765 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Colon, Panama, 800 gals.; Demerara, British Guiana, 150 gals.; Genoa, Italy, 35 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 50 bbls.

PORK.—Cardiff, Wales, 90 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 52 tes., 125 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 30 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 256 bbls., 39 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 9 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 10 bbls.; Helsingborg, Sweden, 10 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 98 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 265 bbls., 11 tes.; London, England, 71 bbls.; Newport, England, 5 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 250 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 505½ bbls., 62 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; Sanchez, S. D., 49 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 26 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 251 bbls., 82 tes.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 129 bbls., 2 tes.; Turks Island, W. I., 12 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 100 pa.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 10 ca.; Caibarien, Cuba, 50 pa.; Gibraltar, Spain, 251 bxs.; Sanchez, S. D., 160 pa.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, March 6, 1913, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Coke.	Oil.	Cottonseed.	Bacon and Butter.	Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Tcs. and Pkgs.
Armenian, Liverpool	1052	....	....	1005	....	....	75	128	3950
Carmania, Liverpool	....	410	....	2222	....	....	181	125	645
Mauretania, Liverpool	....	....	....	621	....	....	....	....	255
Celtic, Liverpool	....	20	....	1952	100	....	244	176	243
Mesaba, London	....	718	....	117	....	....	85	54	368
New York, Southampton	....	....	....	510	....	....	....	....	75
Buffalo, Hull	....	....	....	931	....	....	25	60	1057
Spencer, Manchester	....	25	....	35	....	....	....	....	300
Wells City, Bristol	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	1000
Columbia, Glasgow	....	200	....	1073	....	....	46	50	160
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5935
President Grant, Hamburg	....	800	....	110	....	....	425	25	2505
Pretoria, Hamburg	4398	....	....	20	....	....	275	100	2110
Campanello, Rotterdam	10499	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12274
Zaandijk, Rotterdam	11771	250	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Noordam, Rotterdam	11795	725	....	240	....	....	212	....	1340
Vaderland, Antwerp	3497	....	....	540	....	....	....	96	321
Kronprinzess Cecilie, Bremen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1840
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen	2750	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	600
Grantor, Havre	6420	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2450
La Lorraine, Havre	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	400
Aristea, Oporto	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	....	....
Pannonia, Mediterranean	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	263
Oceania, Mediterranean	....	3059	....	....	....	....	....	50	100
Princess Irene, Mediterranean	....	1150	....	916	....	....	....	40	945
Re d'Italia, Mediterranean	....	....	....	35	....	....	....	....	....
Eugenia, Mediterranean	....	600	....	15	30	5	....	....	70
Total	52182	8057	....	10382	130	1692	686	9697	69936

ADLER & OBERNDORF, Inc.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

BUYERS OF
ALL GRADES

TALLOW & GREASE

PLACE YOUR OFFERINGS BEFORE US

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending March 8, 1913, with comparative tables:

PORK, BBLs.			
To—	Week ending Mar. 8, 1913.	Week ending Mar. 9, 1912.	From Nov. 1, 12, to Mar. 8, 1913.
United Kingdom	502	643	7,084
Continent	301	242	5,889
So. & Cen. Am.	390	376	6,989
West Indies	1,945	1,081	19,643
Br. No. Am. Col.	376	262	5,967
Other countries	....	9	25
Total	3,514	2,613	45,597

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom	8,215,300	5,257,000	102,586,246
Continent	1,114,650	1,165,925	16,997,325
So. & Cen. Am.	100,000	204,375	1,890,325
West Indies	209,200	315,800	4,154,504
Br. No. Am. Col.	....	3,600	20,400
Other countries	....	18,675	1,429,450
Total	9,609,150	6,965,575	127,048,250

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom	7,656,400	4,917,700	92,097,677
Continent	6,164,150	7,580,800	95,158,643
So. & Cen. Am.	880,500	868,300	10,050,150
West Indies	684,550	1,655,000	16,784,655
Br. No. Am. Col.	6,900	14,250	366,770
Other countries	77,900	3,800	1,026,900
Total	15,450,400	15,039,850	216,436,795

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, lbs.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,030	3,883,025	7,572,600
Boston	139	1,393,875	1,682,950
Philadelphia	....	44,000	986,000
Baltimore	....	26,250	897,850
New Orleans	1,320	200,000	1,900,000
Portland, Me.	25	2,131,000	1,765,000
Mobile	....	140,000	210,000
St. John, N. B.	....	1,881,000	888,000
Total week	3,514	9,609,150	15,450,400
Previous week	2,302	9,026,954	13,247,340
Two weeks ago	3,006	7,324,671	15,865,145
Cor. week last y'r	2,613	6,965,575	15,039,850

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
	From Nov. 1, '12, to Mar. 8, '13.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	9,119,400	10,020,200	900,800
Meats, lbs.	127,048,250	142,589,847	15,541,597
Lard, lbs.	216,436,795	229,901,567	13,464,772

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—A quiet and steady market still prevails. Conservatism seems to dominate the operations on both sides, and under the circumstances it is not surprising that the business passing fails to attract attention, although its aggregate is fair. To these same conditions can the absence of price changes be ascribed. Although it has been asserted that production is increasing, the accumulations are not heavy, and holders, apparently, are just as confident of receiving their prices as buyers are of slight concessions. The strength of hog products has not been ignored, but its effect in the main has been to inject steadiness rather than bring about higher quotations. There still seems to be a slight preference for the better grades of tallow, but on the other hand, differences between these and the lower descriptions are without significant change. The London market showed no feature. There were 1,143 casks offered for sale, of which 787 were taken, at prices unchanged to 3d. lower than those of a week ago. Export interest in the market is rather limited. Some bids for low grades are a shade out of line, and it would seem that the policy of foreign users is to go ahead cautiously, not unlike the trend in evidence in domestic circles. The market is quoted nominally at 6½c. for prime city and 7c. for specials, with last sales at those figures.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—A firm market is reported, with 10c. bid and offerings limited. The trade had reports of higher prices at the West, with several cars said to have been sold at 10½c. It was stated that further advances were asked. The compound lard people bought more freely.

COCOANUT OIL.—The foreign markets are very firm on all goods, and prices are at full figures. Cables are strong, reporting light stocks and persistent demand for edible purposes. Quotations: Cochin, 10¼@11c.; arrival, 10½c.; Ceylon, 10@10¼c.; shipments, 9½@10c.

CORN OIL.—The market is dull and about steady. Trading this week has been quiet. Prices are quoted at \$5.55@5.65 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market shows but little change. Demand is small, but prices are held nominally firm. Spot is quoted at 6@6¼c.; while shipment oil is 6c.

PALM OIL.—The position of the market is very quiet, but very steady. The con-

suming trade is waiting for some idea of the tariff changes and is pursuing a very conservative policy. Prime red spot, 6½@6¾c.; do., to arrive, 6½@6¾c.; Lagos, spot, 7½@7¾c.; to arrive, 7¼c.; palm, kernel, 9½@9¾c.; shipment, 9¼c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market shows a fair jobbing trade, with the tone steady on all grades. Supplies are rather moderate and firmly held. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 98c.@\$1; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 83c.; prime, 64c.; low grade off yellow, 60c.

GREASE.—The market is a little steadier in tone on good greases, but is quiet and trade is small. Quotations: Yellow, 5¼@5½c.; bone, 5¼@5½c.; house, 5½@5¾c.

OLEO OIL.—Prices rule steady with a moderate business. Extras were quoted at New York at 12½c., and 71 florins in Rotterdam.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, March 12, 1913:

BEEF.—Amsterdam, Holland, 40 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 25 bbls.; Callao, Peru, 30 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 7 bbls.; Cardiff, England, 50 tes., 25 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 10 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 375 bbls.; Christiansand, Norway, 50 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 190 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 61 tes.; Hull, England, 5 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 475 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 18 tes.; London, England, 75 tes.; Liverpool, England, 125 tes.; Newcastle, England, 25 tes.; Port of Spain, W. I., 35 tes., 82 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 10 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 246 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 282 bbls.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 28,936 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 30,011 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 73,224 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 100 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 50 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 615 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 365 tes.; Drontheim, Norway, 35 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 170 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 300 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 4 tes.; London, England, 300 tes.; Liverpool, England, 145 tes.; Malmo, Sweden, 170 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,455 tes.; Stettin, Germany, 130 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 150 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 150 tes.; Stockholm, Sweden, 105 tes.

From Baltimore, Md., to Hamburg, Germany, 275 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antofagasta, Chile, 2,500 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 920 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,800 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 16,100 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 1,000 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 10,212 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 7,460 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 1,000 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 1,075 lbs.; Sanchez, S. D., 3,753 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 4,400 lbs.

TALLOW.—Bristol, England, 74,946 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,115 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 31,004 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,352 lbs.; Libau, Russia, 27,660 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 81,088 lbs.; London, England, 114,350 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 5,141 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 57,025 lbs.; Sanchez, S. D., 16,896 lbs.

TALLOW SCRAP.—Bristol, England, 28,155 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 100 pa.; Bristol, England, 45 cs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 15 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 pa.; Liverpool, England, 470 pa.

CANNED MEAT.—Amsterdam, Holland, 340 cs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 61 cs.; Bristol, England, 398 cs.; Cape Gracias, —, 100 pa.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 87 cs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 271 pa.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 110 pa.; Genoa, Italy, 50 cs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 75 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 1,640 cs.; Hull, England, 817 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 202 cs.; Liverpool, England, 50 cs.; London, England, 380 cs.; Newcastle, England, 187 cs.; Para, Brazil, 9 cs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 18 pa.; Port au Prince, W. I., 21 cs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 34 pa.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 12.—The market for animal ammoniates is showing considerably more life. The demand from Southern manufacturers and mixers has increased materially and prices have been advanced sharply the past week; \$2.55 and 10c. now the bottom price for round lots of regular ground tankage; \$2.75 for blood, with very little of the latter being offered; 2½c. per unit more is asked for small lots and 5c. per unit additional for April shipment. Some of the producers are declining to sell blood, either prompt or future, as they are figuring that by April, when the demand becomes more urgent, they will be able to get at least \$3 per unit, Chicago, for their small supplies of this article.

Concentrated tankage has also been closely cleaned up; sales of 14 per cent. stock recently at \$2.40, and this price bid without offerings of further lots. Lower grade tankage is also in much better demand, 8 and 25 firmly held at \$2.45 and 10c.; 6½ and 35 at \$2.35 and 10c. for prompt shipment, sellers declining to quote April shipment at the moment. A 7 and 10 ground tankage is being offered at \$15 per ton for March and April, and \$14.50 for May, June or July shipment. All producers are expecting a very active demand and higher prices for the next 30 or 60 days. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

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COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, March 14.—Market easy. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 66½ marks; butter oil, 67 marks; summer yellow, 64 marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, March 14.—Market firm. Quotations: Summer yellow, 36½ florins; choice summer white, 38½ florins, and butter oil, 38½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, March 14.—Market easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 78 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, March 14.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 79½ francs; prime winter yellow, 81½ francs; choice summer white oil, 82 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, March 14.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 31s.; summer yellow, 30½s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., March 13.—Crude cottonseed oil, 39½c. bid, any shipment. Mills selling some crude at this price.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 13.—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 39½c.; trading dull. Meal firmer without advance in price. Hulls, \$9.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 13.—Cottonseed oil market steady; prime crude, 40¼c. Prime 8 per cent. meal unchanged at \$24.50@24.75 per short ton. Hulls firm at \$8 loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., March 13.—Crude cottonseed oil easier at 38½c. bid, 39c. asked for Texas. Refined oil dull. Prime 8 per cent. meal active; locally neglected; export stocks light; prime, \$27 per short ton, New Orleans. Hulls weak at \$7 loose, \$10 sacked, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., March 13.—Prime crude cottonseed oil market quiet, 38½c. bid; not much trading just now. Choice loose cake, \$25.75 per short ton, f. o. b. Galveston.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 12, 1913.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soap supplies are as follows: 74 per cent. or 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.60@1.75 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2½¢@2¾¢ per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80¢@90¢ basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, 95¢ per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼¢@1½¢ per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate

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OIL OF LAVENDER
FLOWERS - 12 OZ.
ROSEWATER - 74 OZ.
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soda, 90c. per 100 lbs.; borax at 4¼¢. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 1½¢. and in bbls., 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4@4¼¢. per lbs.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90¢@92 per cent., at 4¼¢@5c. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 7½¢. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7½¢. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 9½¢@9¼¢. per lb.; green olive oil, 78c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 87½¢@90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7¼¢@8c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65¢@75c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 10¢@10¼¢. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10¼¢@11c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6½¢@6¾¢. per lb.; corn oil, 5.55¢@5.65c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 5¼¢@½¢. per lb. Prime city tallow, 6¼¢. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10¢@10½¢. per lb.; house grease, 5¼¢@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5¼¢@5½¢. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5½¢@5¾¢. per lb.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 13.—A sudden increase in the arrivals of hogs on the first day of this week caused a slump in the lard market. It broke violently, but the small arrivals on the following days caused the lard market to recover again, which shows that the lard market is very sensitive to the hog arrivals, which dominate the situation entirely. While the present corn crop is bound to make a large supply of hogs some time or other, the time when the hog arrivals will become regularly large seems problematical. But the weights of the hogs are increasing, on account of good feeding, which certainly causes an increase in the lard production. Little change has taken place in the price of neutral lard this week, and the turnover has not been of large volume, while the oleo situation has dragged and no change in price to be recorded. An excellent business is doing with the various markets of Europe in butter oil at advancing prices, and Europe seems to be replenishing its supplies of these goods.

TEXAS CRUSHERS' RULES.

In preparation for the forthcoming convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association the rules committee of the association will meet to consider proposed amendments of the trading rules. Secretary Gibson sends out the following notice:

To the Members of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

I am directed by the chairman of the rules committee, Mr. W. F. Pendleton, Farmersville, Tex., to call your attention to a meeting of the rules committee to be held in our Dallas office, at 10:00 a. m., April 10, 11 and 12, next. Mr. Pendleton requests that you give him any suggestions that you have to make for changes in our rules, so they may be considered by the committee. We would like to hear from you at as early date as possible as to any changes that you may have to propose for the consideration of the committee. The meeting is open to all our members, who will be heard as to any changes in our rules they may have to propose.

It will be in order for you to address your communications to Mr. W. F. Pendleton, chairman, in care of the Farmers' Cotton Oil Company, Farmersville, Tex., up to April 3, and after that date address communications to Robert Gibson, Secretary, 808 Main street, Dallas, Tex., and they will be presented to the committee for their consideration.

Very truly yours,
ROBERT GIBSON, Secretary.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.	Hamburg. Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce.....	20/	22/6	@23c.
Oil Cake	17/6	23c.	@27c.
Bacon	20/	22/6	@23c.
Lard, tierces	20/	22/6	@23c.
Cheese	25/	30/	@50c.
Canned meats	20/	22/6	@23c.
Butter	20/	30/	@50c.
Tallow	20/	22/6	@23c.
Pork, per barrel.....	20/	22/6	@23c.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Fairly Active—Prices Steady—Consuming Inquiry Better—Lard Helps—Cured Offerings Absorbed—Sentiment Mixed.

Enlivened trading in cottonseed oil was witnessed during the last week, but as yet the broadening in the character of the market has not been conspicuous. Values have changed only slightly, although a firm undertone prevails. Quite a little interest was exhibited in the local future market by the various refining concerns, which suggested that there was more business transpiring at the South, and also more with consumers. The speculative contingent was not aroused to any startling degree, however, notwithstanding the fact that events are being closely followed by outsiders.

The feature of the situation continues the persistent strength of the lard market. Even the bears stoop to this factor, and in some quarters (although the hope is still entertained that eventually the price of hog products will decline) the confession is made that, pending this, there can be no downward movement of significance in cotton oil values. Obviously, the forecasts of a burdensome hog movement were premature, and the theory now is that there will not be any appreciable increment in the receipts

until May, so that at around the period involved, lard may go lower.

Of course, a decline in the lard market late in the oil season would not necessarily benefit those who are against the present level of prices. Much will depend upon the extent of any readjustment of values, as the differences between cottonseed oil and lard, also between compound lard and the animal product, permit of a moderate recession in the dearest of these products. Then again, it will be remembered that in the meantime the consumption of the substitute, and consequently cotton oil, has been stimulated.

Crude mills have been surprisingly stubborn in their attitude; if some of the reports of a comparatively heavy amount of unsold oil and seed are to be accepted as given. Holders at the South have set their ideas at about forty cents. Some oil has changed hands on this basis, but according to the generality of advices there is still much to be absorbed. It is a question whether or not refiners have not taken more seed than generally supposed. The theory of large supplies available is founded on the supposition that crude mills were indisposed to sell ahead, and that at no time was business consistently active. It is a fact that during most of the season complaints reached the

trade of seed prices being abnormally high as compared with crude oil and with the future market, so that many of the mills found it unremunerative to accept prices which were frequently bid.

It is interesting to note that many of the bearish dispatches pertaining to the crude market refer to the Texas situation. Of course, the crop there was prodigious and in the Southeast it was smaller. This has resulted in an irregular market for the raw material at times, and naturally accounts to a certain degree for the varied tenor of the dispatches which have been received of late.

Europe re-entered the market as a buyer during the week. Several houses were in receipt of very fair orders, and it was thought that the sales were of moderate proportions, and well distributed. However, this buying movement was not altogether unexpected, and it remains to be seen whether or not it represents another spasmodic effort on the part of foreign consumers to protect themselves, with requirements over a limited space of time. Their stand has been conservative throughout the year, and consequently stocks are believed to be light, but there is no logical reason, according to many, why their attitude should

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be abandoned at present. As it is, the exports so far have exceeded the expectations of many, and unless there is a decided contraction in the near future, it is probable that the season's shipments will compare quite favorably with those of a year ago; the relatively high cost of cotton oil and the foreign political situation being taken into consideration.

Home users of oil also accepted offers more freely. As in the past the demand was largely inspired and made imperative by the lard situation. Most authorities concede that the soap kettle is not vitally interested, and after having purchased negligible quantities during the last several months, remains a factor disappointing to the interests in favor of a large distribution of oil, rather than maintenance or inflation of values.

It would seem rather early to dwell on the auspicious start of the next cotton crop, but nevertheless the trade shows deep concern in the information which is at hand. Texas again, apparently, is starting under favorable conditions, with farm operations normal, and the acreage augmented. In fact, other sections also have a satisfactory start, with expectations for an increased area, despite crop diversification. And as the planting season draws near, there will either occur an increase in seed offerings, or else discontent among those who have been counting upon this development.

Closing primes, Saturday, March 8, 1913.—Spot, \$6.38@6.45; March, \$6.38@6.39; April, \$6.38@6.41; May, \$6.41@6.42; June, \$6.41@

6.43; July, \$6.46@6.47; August, \$6.48@6.50; September, \$6.48@6.50; October, \$6.32@6.40. Futures closed at unchanged to 7 advance. Sales were: March, 2,100, \$6.40@6.39; April, 100, \$6.40; May, 800, \$6.42@6.40; July, 4,100, \$6.47@6.46. Total sales, 7,100 bbls. Good off, \$6.20@6.30; off, \$6.05@6.20; reddish off, \$5.80@6.10; winter, \$6.40@7; summer, \$6.50@7; prime crude, S. E., \$5.27@5.33; prime crude, valley, \$5.27@5.33; prime crude, Texas, \$5.14.

Monday, March 9, 1913.—Spot, \$6.39@6.45; March, \$6.40@6.41; April, \$6.40@6.42; May, \$6.41@6.42; June, \$6.42@6.43; July, \$6.46@6.47; August, \$6.49@6.50; September, \$6.50@6.51; October, \$6.33@6.45. Futures closed at unchanged to 2 advance. Sales were: March, 1,800, \$6.40@6.39; April, 100, \$6.40; May, 3,500, \$6.42@6.40; June, 100, \$6.41; July, 1,700, \$6.47@6.45; September, 300, \$6.50. Total sales, 7,500 bbls. Good off, \$6.15@6.35; off, \$6@6.21; reddish off, \$5.70@6.15; winter, \$6.40@7; summer, \$6.50@7; prime crude, S. E., \$5.27@5.33; prime crude, valley, \$5.33; prime crude, Texas, \$5.14@5.20.

SEE PAGE 38 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Tuesday, March 10, 1913.—Spot, \$6.36@6.42; March, \$6.37@6.39; April, \$6.37@6.40; May, \$6.40@6.41; June, \$6.41@6.42; July, \$6.44@6.46; August, \$6.47@6.48; September, \$6.48@6.50; October, \$6.30@6.37. Futures closed at 1 to 3 decline. Sales were: March, 2,900, \$6.42@6.38; May, 7,400, \$6.43@6.40; June, 100, \$6.44; July, 3,000, \$6.48@6.45; August, 500, \$6.50; September, 600, \$6.50. Total sales, 14,500 bbls. Good off, \$6.15@6.30; off, \$6.05@6.20; reddish off, \$5.80@6.09; winter, \$6.40@7; summer, \$6.40@7; prime crude, S. E., \$5.34 nom.; prime crude, valley, \$5.34 nom.; prime crude, Texas, \$5.14@5.27. Wednesday, March 11, 1913.—Spot, \$6.36

@6.40; March, \$6.38@6.39; April, \$6.37@6.40; May, \$6.39@6.40; June, \$6.41@6.42; July, \$6.43@6.44; August, \$6.45@6.46; September, \$6.46@6.48; October, \$6.25@6.38. Futures closed at 1 advance to 5 decline. Sales were: March, 4,200, \$6.38@6.35; May, 7,400, \$6.40@6.38; June, 400, \$6.41@6.39; July, 2,500, \$6.44@6.42; August, 800, \$6.45@6.44; September, 100, \$6.46. Total sales, 15,400 bbls. Good off, \$6.15@6.29; off, \$6.05@6.18; reddish off, \$5.80@6.08; winter, \$6.40@6.99; summer, \$6.40@6.90; prime crude, S. E., \$5.27@5.33; prime crude, valley, \$5.27@5.33; prime crude, Texas, \$5.14@5.20.

Thursday, March 12, 1913.—Spot, \$6.37@6.43; March, \$6.37@6.39; April, \$6.37@6.40; May, \$6.40@6.41; June, \$6.41@6.42; July, \$6.44@6.45; August, \$6.46@6.48; September, \$6.47@6.48; October, \$6.25@6.40. Futures closed steady and to 2 advance. Sales were: May, 600, \$6.40; July, 1,100, \$6.44@6.43; September, 200, \$6.47@6.46. Total sales, 1,900. Good off, \$6.20@6.30; off, \$6.07@6.19; reddish off, \$5.80@6.05; winter, \$6.40@7; summer, \$6.55@7; prime crude, S. E., \$5.27@5.33; prime crude, valley, \$5.27@5.33; prime crude, Texas, \$5.14@5.20.

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OR DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THIS COUNTRY OR EUROPE.**COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS**

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to March 13, 1913; for the period since September 1, 1912, and for the same period last year, were as follows:

From New York.				From New Orleans.			
Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1912.	Same period, 1911-1912.	Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1912.	Same period, 1911-1912.
Aarhus, Denmark	—	—	25	Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	8,935
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	78	Belfast, Ireland	—	150	280
Acajutla, Salvador	—	20	190	Bremen, Germany	—	110	950
Accra, W. Africa	—	—	100	Bristol, England	—	—	50
Adelaide, Australia	—	9	—	Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	425	—
Alexandria, Syria	—	—	18	Christiania, Norway	—	6,060	6,100
Alexandria, Egypt	—	—	3,896	Colon, Panama	200	250	—
Algiers, Algeria	—	23	—	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	925
Algoa Bay, Africa	—	244	200	Genoa, Italy	—	50	684
Amapola, Honduras	—	—	19	Glasgow, Scotland	—	500	2,525
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	545	Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,200	800
Ancona, Italy	—	2,139	—	Hamburg, Germany	1,525	4,401	17,421
Antilla, W. I.	—	14	50	Havana, Cuba	100	2,599	1,039
Antofagasta, Chile	—	—	5	Havre, France	—	300	2,680
Antwerp, Belgium	110	2,310	5,081	Kingston, W. I.	—	85	100
Arendal, Norway	—	—	50	Liverpool, England	—	800	17,971
Asuncion, Paraguay	—	—	17	London, England	—	250	18,686
Auckland, N. Z.	—	—	55	Manchester, England	—	1,525	2,071
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	—	9	Marseilles, France	—	1,200	4,725
Azuza, W. I.	—	—	244	Port Limon, C. R.	—	—	60
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	409	Progreso, Mexico	100	1,370	515
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	60	172	Rotterdam, Holland	3,900	49,858	110,181
Barbados, W. I.	62	1,249	516	Stavanger, Norway	—	135	1,040
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	—	3	Tampico, Mexico	40	40	830
Beira, Africa	—	—	80	Trieste, Austria	—	—	320
Beirut, Syria	—	—	24	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,003	847
Belize, Br. Honduras	5	39	—				
Bergen, Norway	—	—	1,185				
Birkenhead, England	—	—	100				
Bordeaux, France	—	575	1,055				
Braila, Roumania	—	—	525				
Bremen, Germany	100	100	700				
Bristol, England	—	75	50				
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	15,507	9,079				
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	434				
Cape Haytian, Haiti	—	—	5				
Cape Town, Africa	106	623	902				
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	55				
Cartagena, Colombia	75	218	—				
Casa Blanca, Venezuela	—	—	230				
Cavala, P. I.	—	—	25				
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	800	476				
Ceara, Brazil	—	—	19				
Christiania, Norway	—	1,035	4,700				
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	—	13				
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	—	12				
Colon, Panama	119	1,268	1,217				
Constantinople, Turkey	—	200	7,702				
Constanta, Roumania	—	—	75				
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	7,525	6,612				
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	—	5				
Cork, Ireland	—	—	400				
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	815				
Cucuta, Colombia	—	—	8				
Cureacao, Leeward Islands	—	—	66				
Danish, Germany	—	—	30				
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	—	1,520				
Delagoa Bay, Africa	—	5	177				
Demerara, Br. Guiana	108	1,038	1,604				
Dominica, W. I.	—	620	62				
Drontheim, Norway	—	—	150				
Dublin, Ireland	—	—	2,400				
Dunkirk, France	—	—	400				
Flume, Austria	—	—	825				
Frederickshald, Norway	—	—	105				
Fremantle, Australia	—	122	—				
Galata, Roumania	—	—	4,675				
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	—	150				
Genoa, Italy	619	33,611	18,501				
Gibraltar, Spain	—	—	100				
Glasgow, Scotland	200	3,165	4,174				
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	—	1,648				
Grand Papo	—	—	78				
Grenada, W. I.	—	—	22				
Guadeloupe, W. I.	159	756	1,238				
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	10				
Hamburg, Germany	—	8,000	2,926				
Havana, Cuba	100	1,457	865				
Havre, France	50	12,018	7,952				
Helmingfors, Finland	—	—	—				
Hong Kong, China	—	—	13				
Horsens, Denmark	—	—	25				

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	8,935
Belfast, Ireland	—	150	280
Bremen, Germany	—	110	950
Bristol, England	—	—	50
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	425	—
Christiania, Norway	—	6,060	6,100
Colon, Panama	200	250	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	925
Genoa, Italy	—	50	684
Glasgow, Scotland	—	500	2,525
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,200	800
Hamburg, Germany	1,525	4,401	17,421
Havana, Cuba	100	2,599	1,039
Havre, France	—	300	2,680
Kingston, W. I.	—	85	100
Liverpool, England	—	800	17,971
London, England	—	250	18,686
Manchester, England	—	1,525	2,071
Marseilles, France	—	1,200	4,725
Port Limon, C. R.	—	—	60
Progreso, Mexico	100	1,370	515
Rotterdam, Holland	3,900	49,858	110,181
Stavanger, Norway	—	135	1,040
Tampico, Mexico	40	40	830
Trieste, Austria	—	—	320
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,003	847
Total	5,865	75,191	193,304

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	1,150
Bremen, Germany	—	—	915
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	150	—
Genoa, Italy	—	—	50
Hamburg, Germany	—	250	2,748
Havana, Cuba	—	—	95
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	9,750
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	200	450
Total	—	600	15,168

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	1,800
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	150
Christiania, Norway	—	300	—
Constanta, Roumania	—	—	50
Constantinople, Turkey	—	50	650
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	200	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,000	2,166
Havre, France	—	3,370	—
Liverpool, England	—	800	150
London, England	—	—	255
Malta, Island of	—	125	200
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,100	955
Total	—	8,445	6,351

(Continued on page 34.)

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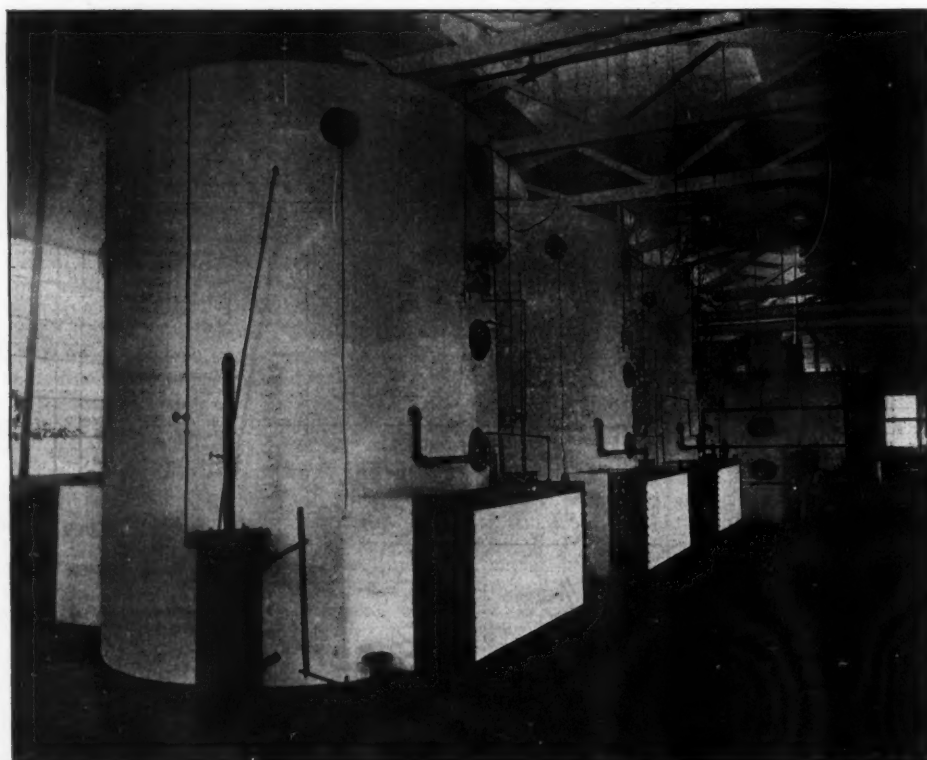
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Morrell & Co.	2500 " " "
Swift & Co.	1000 " " "

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HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market is strong as evidenced by liberal trading this week, principally in branded selections, but nothing further of additional interest has developed either in native or branded hides. The packers naturally feel good over effecting good sized sales of present takeoff at full prices, and are predicting higher rates to come as get into shorter haired and better quality stock. Native steers are apparently the only neglected variety so far as actual trading is concerned, although the packers are claiming there is an inquiry for these. Two of the packers are claiming to have declined bids of 17½c. for Januarys alone; one wants to sell December with January, and the other Januarys with Februarys if 17½c. is accepted. Buyers say February-March will not bring over 17½c., and their views are generally not over 17c. Texas steers show pronounced strength along with other kinds of branded, and are also active in keeping with the good demand, principally from independent tanners for branded hides. March Fort Worth heavies have been bringing up to 17½c. All weights at Northern points continue strong at 17c. for heavy and light, and 16½c. for extremes, and Texas steers shared well in the activity that developed this week. The market is well sold into March, with packers talking that better than 17½c. will rule on next sales from Southern points of heavies of late March and April takeoff. Butt brands have been selling at 16½c., but there was one report this week, otherwise not confirmed, of some January-Februarys bringing up to 16¾c. Colorados have ruled active, and are strong at 16¼c. for current salting, with up to 16½c. paid for light average Februarys, as previously noted. The market was previously cleaned up to March 1, and liberal trading in March takeoff this week strengthens the undertone. Branded cows are also strong to a shade firmer, and have been active along with Colorados. Most sales of March Northern points have been at 16¼c., although in one instance 16½c. was claimed. Prices range strong at 16¼@16½c., and Eastern tanners have been reported as freely bidding up to 16¾c. for Fort Worth April takeoff ahead. Stocks are closely sold. Native cows in contrast to native steers shared freely in the active business mid-week and while quotations are unchanged the market has shown up stronger. Buyers were previously talking around 16c. for February lights, with 16¼c. asked, and the latter price was easily secured for sizable lots as formerly noted of February takeoff. A block of December-January all weights brought up to 16½c. Current salting heavy and lights are notably strong at 16¼c. Native bulls are nominal at 14c., with nothing new, and branded bulls are steady at 12¾c.

Later.—The market appears rather quiet again following the sales of about 50,000 noted previously, but the packers are holding firm, and the market is considered steadier on account of the more liberal trading this week. Native steers are considered easy and are quiet, with February salting reported offered at 17¼c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Are still quiet, with no sales of importance noted and no changes in values. The dealers appear to be more interested in taking on such cheap lots from country points as they can secure than in trying to force sales to tanners, as the dealers believe that none of the tanners has much raw stock on hand. Buffs in the absence of business of account are somewhat nominal at the former range of 13¾@14c., with the dealers claiming that nothing is obtainable under 14c., and some talking 14½c. The inactivity prevailing is apparently the only depressing feature at present, and any resumption in demand would likely strengthen things immediately. Desirable lots containing some back salting are held firm, but are inactive along with all kinds. Heavy cows are quiet the same as buff, being nominal around 14c., and no business noted. Extremes are governed in prices quoted by quality, dates of salting, etc., and late receipts relatively easier than earlier takeoff, and buyers talking particularly bearish on the latest salting hides. Late receipts ready for prompt shipment are held at 15c., with 14¾c. reported the best bid, while latest receipts for future delivery are nominal 14½@14¾c.

Heavy steers continue slow and nominal at 14¼@15c. and bulls steady as per last sales 12½c.

Later.—Country hides are quiet, but dealers here talk firmer as they have picked up about all the cheap lots they could secure at outside country points, and are now ready to sell.

CALFSKINS.—There seems to be a slightly firmer feeling on both calf and kip on account of light receipts, although quality is poor. Last trading in Chicago cities was at 18@18¼c. Regular outside cities have been quoted 17¾@18c., as to quality, although a car of extra good skins out of first salt was noted sold up to 18¼c. Country skins as to quality, sections where collected, etc., range 16@17c., with a bid at the inside price reported recently refused. Kips are without reported sale, and still listed on a range of 15@16c., as to lots, and light calf \$1.20@1.27½; deacons usual 20c. apiece less.

SHEEPSKINS.—Continued inactive and threatened tariff legislation on wool, which has served to depress pelts for a long period, is still a dominant factor in this respect. A regular run of packer pelts continue at \$1.30@1.45 asked; outside city packers \$1.20@1.35 asked, and countries 90c.@\$1.10; these prices generally nominal as to quality, etc.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No trading has as yet been consummated in common varieties, and there are fair sized holdings on hand awaiting sale. One large buyer is reported to be in the market on the basis of 29¾c. for mountain Bogotas and Orinocos, and 29¼c. for Puerto Cabellos, etc., and some business may possibly be effected on this basis unless some other buyers show interest at higher rates, which is apparently not the case at present. Last sales of Puerto Cabellos, etc., were at 30c., and Bogotas at 30¼c. There are very light offerings of River Plates at present, but some business is reported effected in Buenos Aires at 29¾c., mostly to Europe. Some small fresh arrivals include 378 Bogotas, etc., per the S. S. "Oruba," also 154 Central Americans per the "Oriba" and 203 and 502 Central Americans, etc., per the S. S. "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" and the S. S. "Colon," respectively.

WET SALTED HIDES.—One cable states that 4,000 Sansinena steers have been sold to Europe at 20½c. basis, which is the same price as was noted secured last week for these, but other advices may give the price 1-10c. or ¾c. under this, as is often the case. It is also reported that the same European buyer who bought these Sansinena frigorificos also purchased some saladero

steers at full prices. Some advices, however, state that the last offering of 7,500 Liebig saladero steers is still unsold. The best bid on these was 1 fr. less than the last selling price, and as the holders refused to accept this reduction the hides have been withdrawn for the present. Mexicans are slightly easier than a while ago, and one lot of 500 Vera Cruz is noted sold here at 16½c. No trading is noted in Cubans. The S. S. "Havana" brought 1,833 bbls. Havanas, of which 1,500 bbls. were for export, and the S. S. "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" brought 650 bbls. Cubans.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The only new feature is a sale reported of last year's spready native steers by one of the packers here consisting of a car a month from July to December, inclusive, amounting to six cars, and the price reported is 19½c. The report of a car of native steers selling here at 17c. comes from the headquarters of a local packer at Chicago as being a car of January salting. Bids of 15¾c. here for February branded steers are reported refused. The packer selling the spreadies noted above has moved 16,000 hides of all kinds, including the native steers and butt brands and Colorados noted yesterday, with no prices quoted and which are generally supposed to be going to the packer's own tanneries.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Despite the late activity in packer hides no improvement is as yet noted in the demand for countries, but some of the dealers are inclined to hold rather firmer, believing that possibly some increase in the call will occur before long. One car of country collection cows is reported to have been sold by a local packer at 14c., but no other trading of any consequence is noted. Buyers say, however, that they are still offered some Ohio buff of late receipt at 14c., which they are not disposed to buy, but some Ohio dealers as well as some in Pennsylvania are talking up to 14¼c. for buff on hand ready for prompt delivery. No trading is noted in New York State hides, as buyers' views on these are only 13c. flat, and as lots held by dealers mostly cost over this figure they are inclined to hold in the hope of a better market.

CALFSKINS.—There are indications that this market is in slightly better shape than formerly, and local dealers are talking higher prices for skins to come forward, and most of them have nothing of account on hand. Last confirmed sales of New York Cities were at \$1.75, \$2.15 and \$2.50, but some parties are now reported to be asking up to \$1.80, \$2.20 and \$2.55, and one buyer claims that he bid 2¼c. under these figures and was turned down, and that one sale of especially choice selection skins was made at \$1.80, \$2.20 and \$2.55. Other parties, however, while stating that higher prices are being asked do not believe that any more has been actually realized. Philadelphia city skins are now reported as held at \$1.65, \$2.05 and \$2.35, and Pennsylvania mixed cities and countries are held at \$1.60, \$2 and \$2.30.

HORSE HIDES.—The market appears somewhat easier on whole hides, with sales at lower prices than holders would formerly accept. One lot of 500 country hides sold at \$4 flat, f. o. b. outside point, and another lot of 500 mostly countries sold at \$4.12 flat delivered to New York. Most buyers will not pay over \$4.20 for regular mixed country and outside city lots, and up to \$4.25 for better lots running mostly cities. Some straight outside cities sold here at \$4.35. Fronts are quoted \$4.25@4.30. The sale recently reported here of fronts for March and April ahead at \$3.25 amounted to four cars. Butts range \$1.27½@1.30 for good lots.

European.

The situation abroad as shown by auctions continues very strong, and at one of the smaller German auctions yesterday calfskins sold at an advance of 5 per cent.

Chicago Section

Some more "lame ducks"—Cabinet makers.

"Don't you like my alfalfa?" said J. Ham to the bushwhackers.

You can always tell a farmer—but not any old thing any more.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 8, 1913, averaged 11.25 cents per pound.

The finest metaphor in the Chicago language: "A moment seen, then gone forever"—that four thousand bones Jim paid Sam.

In these days of good prices for everything a packinghouse can turn out, why not make it a point to have everything salable at the top? It can be did.

Don't—fer the luv of Mike—don't do anything you'll be sorry for when you wake up. Moral: Don't go to sleep on it, but sleep on it, nevertheless.

By far the most important question yet is—"What made William can the 'Stetson'?" Were I a poet I'd write a sonnet on Uncle Billy's latest bonnet!

Bill Kidson, the old-time Anglo-American retail market Mark Twain, is on the eve of putting out an egg-carrier that will stir the trade up from center to circumference. Goes parcel post or any other old way.

Wickersham & Company admit being dog-goned glad to get out of it. Congratulations. Franklin McVeagh, on the other hand, showed he wasn't afraid of the cars on his retirement.

Summed up, there seems to be a much larger percentage of ridicule than glory attached to the job of Chief Executive of the nation. Don't blame the poor immigrant if he gets gay.

Chicago has at last gone plumb to the bad place. Carter Harrison and Oscar Mayer are

actually taking in the prize fights. Isn't it awful the way some people do act?

When you get to a point where you can climb up in the air, say, fifty feet, and sit down, then pull the hole up after you, fold it and stow it away in your vest pocket, you are going some—or gone!

President Charles F. Unrath, of the Fulton Packing Company, the well-known beef and pork and packing concern located at Fulton and Green streets, is making a tour of the Pacific, and is now in the Hawaiian Islands.

Now, get this dope right! Don't rush any meats in cooking. Go slow but sure, and at the right temperature. Any thermometer gadding up to 212 degs. Fahr. and over has no business in a sausage room, no more than a minister's son has in the red light deestric.

James R. Mann, after making that terrible remark, "She'd otter staid to hum," still has the respect of the great majority of the women of Illinois, and incidentally that of the mere he thing who votes. Cheer up, James.

Where did you get that hat? Where did you get that tile? Isn't it a flossy one, and such a dashing style? Wouldn't we like to have one, just the same as that, for as Bill goes by the crowds all cry, "Where did you get that hat?"

And they say a coon has no business acumen. Two coons in partnership split up, and the one retaining the business issued the following notice: "Me and Mo Joplin am 'greed to disgree and subquently disillused pardship wif me proprietor. Now, dem what owe de firm will settle wid me, and dem what de firm owes will settle wid Mo!"

Apropos the British suffragette disturbance the "anti" exploded thusly: "Women's rights—also lefts, hooks, uppercuts, jabs, swings, and the rest of the various punches, smashes and jolts—still bloometh in Hold

Hingland. There is but one cure for a real, rabid, bitter-tongued, vindictive sufferinyet, and that is: Catch it out in a public square, grab it by one of its hind legs and stand it on the tip of its right ear, say, one minnit. This 'cure,' of course, only applies to the kind that would destroy life and property. They are canners, so can 'em!"

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

(Continued from page 31.)

From Philadelphia.

Hamburg, Germany	—	273	180
Liverpool, England	—	703	3,048
London, England	—	250	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	435
Total	—	1,280	3,663

From Savannah.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	1,983
Bremen, Germany	—	—	102
Hamburg, Germany	—	604	8,185
Havre, France	—	—	5,706
Liverpool, England	—	—	16,838
London, England	—	—	2,459
Manchester, England	—	—	51
Rotterdam, Holland	—	29,785	28,259
Total	—	30,389	63,563

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	650	2,150	4,945
Liverpool, England	—	—	1,300
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,250	6,365
Total	650	5,400	12,610

From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	100	689	3,000
Hamburg, Germany	650	650	1,769
Liverpool, England	545	1,085	6,460
London, England	100	375	5,513
Rotterdam, Holland	1,500	7,675	11,725
Total	2,895	10,484	48,467

From Boston.

Canada	—	60	110
Liverpool, England	—	371	2,400
London, England	—	—	125
Manchester, England	—	—	75
Total	—	431	2,719

From San Francisco.

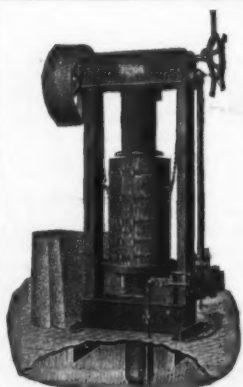
Yokohama, Japan	—	3	—
Mexico	—	99	40
British East Indies	—	3	—
Total	—	105	40

From All Other Ports.

Canada	—	39,040	120
Mexico (including overland)	—	33,538	34,145
Total	—	72,578	34,265

Recapitulation.

From New York	7,252	279,470	275,446
From New Orleans	5,865	75,191	193,304
From Galveston	—	600	15,158
From Baltimore	—	8,445	6,351
From Philadelphia	—	1,226	3,663
From Savannah	—	30,389	63,563
From Newport News	650	5,400	12,610
From Norfolk	2,895	10,484	48,467
From Boston	—	431	2,719
From San Francisco	—	105	40
From all other ports	—	72,578	34,265
Total	10,662	484,379	655,586



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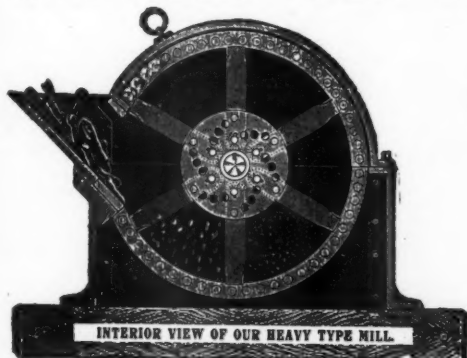
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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 3.....	16,329	924	84,425	18,641
Tuesday, March 4.....	4,746	2,941	23,919	20,682
Wednesday, March 5.....	15,395	1,863	23,723	19,485
Thursday, March 6.....	4,729	1,042	18,090	18,370
Friday, March 7.....	1,515	787	17,897	6,337
Saturday, March 8.....	51	28	11,107	1,525
Total last week.....	42,795	7,283	129,766	80,020
Previous week.....	43,063	7,249	166,599	82,492
Cor. week, 1912.....	33,777	13,116	174,093	105,336
Cor. week, 1911.....	46,943	10,284	149,158	78,518

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 3.....	4,387	9	12,565	4,007
Tuesday, March 4.....	2,118	28	8,690	7,823
Wednesday, March 5.....	4,977	88	10,642	4,362
Thursday, March 6.....	3,090	43	8,319	6,234
Friday, March 7.....	1,951	7	7,230	2,061
Saturday, March 8.....	111	3	3,953	...
Total last week.....	16,634	178	51,699	24,287
Previous week.....	18,025	199	53,845	21,501
Cor. week, 1912.....	20,263	574	56,476	22,406
Cor. week, 1911.....	23,398	419	44,000	9,930

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to March 8, 1913.....	459,465	1,591,563	882,704
Same period, 1912.....	551,653	1,891,461	1,106,036

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending March 8, 1913.....	420,000
Previous week.....	482,000
Year ago.....	563,000
Two years ago.....	476,000
Total year to date.....	5,128,000
Same period, 1912.....	6,228,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to March 1, 1913.....	112,900	322,700	194,800
Week ago.....	125,000	380,000	230,600
Year ago.....	126,400	492,400	220,700
Two years ago.....	130,600	378,500	181,900

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending March 8, 1913:	
Armour & Co.....	15,000
Swift & Co.....	13,200
S. & S. Co.....	5,500
Morris & Co.....	5,500
Anglo-American.....	3,100
Boyd-Lunham.....	4,400
Hammond.....	6,900
Western P. Co.....	6,100
Roberts & Oake.....	4,100
Miller & Hart.....	2,400
Independent P. Co.....	4,200
Brennan P. Co.....	3,800
Others.....	10,600

Totals.....	87,300
Previous week.....	119,900
1912.....	126,800
1911.....	109,000
Total year to date.....	1,290,800
Same period last year.....	1,520,900

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.45	\$8.63	\$8.40	\$8.65
Previous week.....	8.25	8.45	8.10	8.40
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.10	6.50	4.90	6.75
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.30	7.03	4.55	6.10
Cor. week, 1910.....	6.90	10.42	7.40	9.10

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$8.50@9.30
Fair to good steers.....	7.25@8.50
Common to fat heaves.....	6.00@7.25
Distillery steers.....	8.00@8.65
Canner bulls.....	5.50@6.50
Fair to choice vealers.....	2.50@4.00
Fair to choice calves.....	9.75@11.00
Heavy calves.....	8.25@9.00
Feeding steers.....	7.25@8.25
Stockers.....	6.00@7.25
Medium to good beef cows.....	4.25@6.00
Fair to good heifers.....	5.00@8.25

Good to choice cows.....	6.00@7.50
Common to good cutters.....	3.50@4.25
Inferior to good canners.....	3.00@3.40
Bologna bulls.....	5.75@6.40
Butcher bulls.....	6.25@7.25

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$8.50@8.65
Good to prime butcher hogs.....	8.50@8.75
Rough heavy packing.....	8.10@8.30
Light mixed, 150@200 lbs.....	8.25@8.45
Fair to good heavy packing.....	8.35@8.50
Choice light, 170@200 lbs.....	8.70@8.80
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	7.00@7.50
Pigs, 110@140 lbs.....	7.50@8.20
Boars, according to weight.....	3.50@4.50
*Stags, according to weight.....	7.50@8.85

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Fed yearlings.....	\$7.25@8.00
Native lambs.....	8.25@8.75
Fed lambs.....	8.50@9.00
Colorado lambs.....	8.50@9.00
Native yearlings.....	7.25@8.00
Feeding lambs.....	7.25@8.25
Feeding ewes.....	7.25@8.00
Good to choice wethers.....	6.00@7.00
Good to choice ewes.....	6.00@6.75

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1913.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$21.05	\$21.07½	\$20.87½	\$20.90
July.....	20.60	20.62½	20.40	20.42½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.85	10.87½	10.80	10.80
July.....	10.80	10.80	10.70	10.70
September.....	10.77½	10.80	10.70	10.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.87½	10.90	10.82½	10.85
July.....	10.77½	10.77½	10.70	10.72½
September.....	10.70	10.70	10.60	10.60

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.70	20.82½	20.55	20.80
July.....	20.20	20.40	20.25	20.40
September.....	10.50	10.92½	10.80	10.92½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.60	10.67½	10.47½	10.77½
July.....	10.65	10.70	10.62½	10.70
September.....	10.65	10.70	10.62½	10.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.77½	10.80	10.70	10.80
July.....	10.65	10.70	10.60	10.70
September.....	10.50	10.60	10.50	10.60

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	21.00	21.05	20.60	20.65
July.....	20.62½	20.65	20.15	20.17½
September.....	19.90	19.90	19.40	19.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.82½	10.82½	10.47½	10.47½
July.....	10.72½	10.72½	10.40	10.47½
September.....	10.70	10.70	10.45	10.47½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.85	10.85	10.60	10.65
July.....	10.72½	10.72½	10.50	10.55
September.....	10.60	10.62½	10.40	10.45

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.70	20.97½	20.60	20.95
July.....	20.30	20.45	20.27½	20.45
September.....	19.70	19.80	19.70	19.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.52½	10.67½	10.52½	10.67½
July.....	10.50	10.65	10.50	10.65
September.....	10.50	10.62½	10.50	10.62½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.65	10.82½	10.65	10.82½
July.....	10.62½	10.67½	10.62½	10.67½
September.....	10.47½	10.55	10.47½	10.55

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.75	21.00	20.75	20.90
July.....	20.45	20.50	20.40	20.45
September.....	...	...	...	19.77½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.72½	10.77½	10.70	10.77½
July.....	10.70	10.75	10.67½	10.72½
September.....	10.67½	10.75	10.67½	10.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.85	10.87½	10.82½	10.87½
July.....	10.72½	10.72½	10.67½	10.72½
September.....	10.60	10.62½	10.60	10.62½

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.80	20.80	20.67½	20.72½
July.....	20.30	20.35	20.27½	20.27
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.72½	10.75	10.65	10.70
July.....	10.67½	10.70	10.65	10.67½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.85	10.85	10.77½	10.80
September.....	10.65	10.67½	10.65	10.65

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	20	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@16
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	12½	@16
Beef Stew.....	12½	@15
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Corned Steaks.....	10	@10
Round Steaks.....	16	@22
Round Roasts.....	14	@16
Shoulder Steaks.....	16	@16
Shoulder Roasts.....	15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@12½
Rollad Roast.....	16	@16

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20	@20
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	14	@14
Legs, fancy.....	22	@22
Stew.....	10	@10
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16	@16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	20	@20
Chops, Frenched, each.....	12½	@12½

Mutton.

Legs.....	8	@8
Stew.....	15	@15
Shoulders.....	12½	@12½
Hind Quarters.....	14	@14
Fore Quarters.....	11	@11
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@18
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@12½

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	16	@16
Pork Chops.....	18	@18
Pork Shoulders.....	14	@14
Pork Tenderloins.....	20	@20
Pork Butts.....	12½	@12½
Spare Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	18	@18

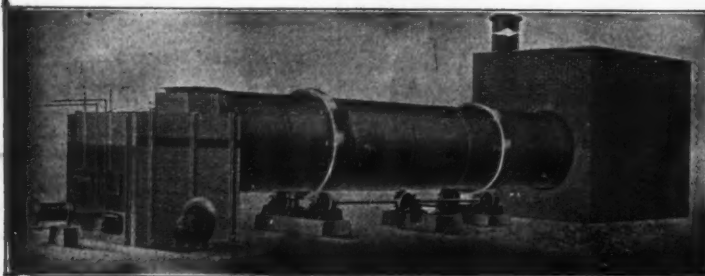
Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	14	@14
Legs.....	20	@24
Breasts.....	16	@16
Shoulders.....	18	@20
Cutlets.....	20	@20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	22	@22

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	4	@4
Tallow.....	4	@4
Bones, per cwt.....	4	@4
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	20	@20
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	25	@25
Kips.....	16	@16

AUTOMATIC IMPROVED TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS



**Economical Efficient
Great Capacity**

**SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL**

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13	@13 1/2
Good native steers	12 1/2	@13
Native steers, medium	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Heifers, good	12	@12 1/2
Cows	11 1/2	@12
Hind Quarters, choice	11	@11 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	10 1/2	@11 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	10	@10 1/2
Steer Chucks	12	@12
Boneless Chucks	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Medium Plates	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Steer Plates	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Cow Rounds	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Steer Rounds	12	@12
Cow Loins	12	@12 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	21	@21
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	31	@31
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	28	@28
Strip Loins	21	@21
Sirloin Butts	14	@14
Shoulder Clods	11	@11
Rolls	11	@11
Rump Butts	10	@10
Trimnings	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Shank	5	@5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	14	@14
Steer Ribs, Light	15 1/2	@15 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	15 1/2	@15 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	8	@8
Flank Steak	8	@8
Hind Shanks	4 1/2	@4 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, each	7	@8
Hearts	7	@7 1/2
Tongues	17	@17 1/2
Sweetbreads	30	@30
Ox Tail, per lb.	8	@8 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	3	@3 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5	@5 1/2
Brains	8	@8
Kidneys, each	8	@8 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12 1/2	@13
Light Carcass	12	@12 1/2
Good Carcass	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Good Saddles	17	@17
Medium Racks	13	@13
Good Racks	14	@14

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	7 1/2	@8 1/2
Sweetbreads	30	@30
Flukes	10	@10
Heads, each	20	@20

Lamb.

Good Caul	14	@14
Round Dressed Lambs	15 1/2	@15 1/2
Saddles, Caul	16 1/2	@16 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	9	@9
Caul Lamb Racks	9	@9
R. D. Lamb Saddles	18	@18
Lamb Prices, per pair	10	@10
Lamb Tongues, each	4	@4
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2	@1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Good Sheep	12	@12
Medium Saddles	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Good Saddles	14	@14
Good Racks	10	@10
Medium Racks	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Mutton Legs	14	@14
Mutton Loins	11	@11
Mutton Stew	8	@8
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2	@2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Pork Loins	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Leaf Lard	11	@11
Tenderloins	20	@20
Spare Ribs	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Butts	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Hocks	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Trimnings	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Tails	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Snouts	3 1/2	@3 1/2
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2	@3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Blade Bones	8	@8
Blade Meat	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Cheek Meat	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Hog livers, per lb.	2 1/2	@2 1/2
Neck Bones	3	@3
Skinned Shoulders	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Pork Hearts	4	@4
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4	@4
Pork Tongues	10	@10 1/2
Slip Bones	5	@5
Tail Bones	6	@6 1/2
Brains	6	@6
Backfat	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Hams	16	@16
Calas	12	@12
Bellies	16	@16
Shoulders	12 1/2	@12 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	10	@10
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	9 1/2	@9 1/2

Choice Bologna	12	@12
Frankfurters	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	9	@9
Tongue	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Minced Sausage	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	21 1/2	@21 1/2
New England Sausage	15	@15
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	15	@15
Special Compressed Ham	15	@15
Berliner Sausage	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Polish Sausage	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Garlic Sausage	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	12	@12
Farm Sausage	15	@15
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	10	@10
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Luncheon Roll	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	13	@13
Jellied Roll	15 1/2	@15 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (old)	23	@23
German Salami (new)	22	@22
Italian Salami	26 1/2	@26 1/2
Holsteiner	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Mettwurst, New	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Farmer	18 1/2	@18 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	5.75	@5.75
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.25	@5.25
Bologna, 1-50	5.50	@5.50
Bologna, 2-20	5.00	@5.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.75	@5.75
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.25	@5.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00	@10.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.25	@7.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.50	@8.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50	@15.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50	@15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50	@34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz.	\$2.20
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	Per doz.	4.20
8 lbs., 1 doz. to case	Per doz.	16.25
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	Per doz.	36.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz.	\$3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz.	6.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	Per doz.	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	Per doz.	22.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	Per lb.	\$1.50

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	19.00	@19.00
Plate Beef	19.00	@19.00
Prime Mess Beef	19.00	@19.00
Extra Mess Beef	19.00	@19.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	19.00	@19.00
Rump Butts	21.50	@21.50
Mess Pork, old	22.50	@22.50
Clear Fat Racks	23.50	@23.50
Family Back Pork	18.00	@18.00
Bean Pork	18.00	@18.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	13	@13
Pure lard	12	@12
Lard, substitutes, tes.	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Lard, compound	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	54	@54
Barrels, 3/4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.		

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2	@15 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13	@13

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)		
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Regular Plates	11	@11
Clear Plates	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Butts	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1 c. more.		

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	18	@18
Skinned Hams	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	12 1/2	@12 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	12	@12
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	17 1/2	@17 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	19	@19
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	13	@13
Dried Beef Sets	21	@21
Dried Beef Insides	24	@24
Dried Beef Knuckles	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	19	@19
Regular Rolled Hams	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Smoked Balled Hams	25 1/2	@25 1/2
Rolled Calas	19	@19
Cooked Loin Rolls	26	@26
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	20	@20

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	18	@18
Export Rounds	23	@23
Middles, per set	78	@78
Beef bungs, per piece	20	@20
Beef weasands	8	@8
Beef bladders, medium	45	@45
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	65	@65
Hog casings, free of salt	70	@70
Hog middles, per set	12	@12
Hog bungs, export	10	@10
Hog bungs, large medium	10	@10
Hog bungs, prime	7	@7
Hog bungs, narrow	5	@5
Imported wide sheep casings	50	@50
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70	@70
Imported medium sheep casings	90	@90
Hog stomachs, per piece	4	@4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.75	@2.75 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40	@2.45
Concentrated tankage	2.40	@2.45
Ground tankage, 12%	2.55	@2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.55	@2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	2.45	@2.45 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.30	@2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	18.50	@18.50 and 19.00
Ground rawbone, per ton	24.00	@24.00 and 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00	@20.00 and 21.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.	@50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	250.00	@275.00
Horns, black, per ton	24.50	@28.50
Horns, striped, per ton	33.00	@38.00
Horns, white, per ton	60.00	@65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00	@75.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00	@80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00	@90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	80.00	@90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.00	@28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	10.80	@10.80
Prime steam, loose	10.27 1/2	@10.27 1/2
Leaf	10.37 1/2	@10.37 1/2
Compound	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Neutral lard	12	@12 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Oleo, No. 2	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Mutton	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Tallow	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2	@6 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	72	@74
Extra lard oil	67	@69
Extra No. 1 lard oil	52	@54
No. 1 lard oil	54	@56
No. 2 lard oil	50	@52
Oleo oil, extra	12	@12 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Oleo stock	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	60	@62
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	60	@61
Corn oil, loose	4	@4.75
Horse oil	6	@6 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2	@8
Prime city	7 1/2	@7 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2	@5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2	@6 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/2	@6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Bone	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Crackling	5 1/2	@5 1/2
House	5	@5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2	@4 1/2
Glue Stock	5 1/2	@5 1/2
Garbage grease	3 1/2	@3 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	18 1/2	@19 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite	13 1/2	@13 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	14 1/2	@15 1/2
Glycerine, candle	14 1/2	@15 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	44 1/2	@45
P. S. Y., soap grade	43	@43 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62@65 f. a.	2 1/2	@2 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1.35	@1.40

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	.87	@.90
Oak pork barrels	1.07	@1.10
Lard tierces	1.30	@1.32

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 12.

Monday's liberal run of 26,107 cattle was the logical result of last week's big advance in the market, and as the supply was liberal enough to give buyers the advantage the trade ruled 10c., and in some cases 15c., lower than last week's best time, but the market nevertheless was quite active. Tuesday's run of 4,600 cattle included several hundred head that were intended for Monday's market, and the general trade was rather slow and draggy. Wednesday's run of cattle was light, being estimated at 11,000, making a total of 42,000 for the first three days of the week as compared with 36,000 for the same period a week ago, the increase being the result of Monday's liberal run of 26,000. Wednesday's trade was a little uneven, a few choice, tidy-weight cattle selling strong to 10c. higher, while heavy beefs were generally about steady, and the medium and plain kinds were rather slow.

The percentage of butcher stuff in Monday's liberal receipts of 26,000 cattle was very moderate, and the market was active and strong at the recent advance. Tuesday's trade was rather draggy and a little weak in spots, but on Wednesday, with a very light run of 10,000 cattle, renewed activity was noted, the demand overshadowing the supply.

The hog market has reached and passed the 9-cent mark, and aside from Monday's heavy run of 68,000 the supply has been very moderate, Wednesday's receipts being 23,000, and the trade ruled strong to 5c. higher, with the bulk of the good to choice light selling \$8.90@9; top, \$9.05; medium and light weight butchers, \$8.85@8.90; heavy butchers, \$8.75@8.80, and big sows, even though fat and smooth, are selling at quite a big discount. Strong weight pigs scarce, in good demand and selling at \$7.75@8.25. Under weight pigs in poor demand and selling 6½¢@7½¢. per pound.

The week started with rather liberal supplies in sheep and lambs, and during Monday's session buyers were able to fill their orders on an average of 10@15c. lower than the close of last week, but there has been little change since Monday, and, with the exception of heavy lambs, which are becoming quite unpopular, the trade is not more than 10c. lower than Friday. A feature of this week's trade is the sharp demand for some light weight, well-finished lambs suitable for the Eastern trade. This urgent demand has taken buyers' attention from the heavier weights. Occasional consignments of clipped stock are now being received, with prices ranging largely about \$1.25 per cwt. below woolled stock of the same grade. Receipts will gradually include a larger percentage of clipped stock from now on. We quote: Good to choice wethers, \$6.65@7; fat light yearlings, \$8@8.35; poor to medium and heavy yearlings, \$7.25@7.75; good to choice ewes, \$6.50@6.75; fancy heavy ewes, around 7c.; poor to medium ewes, \$6@6.40; culls, \$3.50@5; good to choice lambs, \$8.65@9; poor to medium lambs, \$7.75@8.50; culls, \$7@7.50; clipped lambs, \$7@7.65; well woolled shearing lambs, \$8@8.25.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., March 12.

Receipts were 14,000 head of cattle, including 4,000 Southern, for the week ending today. There was a fair offering of choice steers, and prices have ruled about 10c. lower than last week's close. Trading on cows has ranged about steady, \$7.75 being the top. Trading on heifers has been active and strong. Veal calves are quoted at 50c. higher than last week. The quotations are as follows: Choice to prime steers, \$8.50@9.10; good to choice, \$8@8.50; medium to good, \$7@8; common and light grades, \$5@6.75; choice to prime yearlings, \$7.75@9.10; good to

choice, \$7@7.75; fair to good, \$6.50@7; choice heifers, \$7.50@8.40; good to choice, \$6.25@7.25; fancy cows, \$6.25@7.75; good to choice cows, \$5.25@6.50; medium grades, \$4.65@5; canners and cutters, \$4@4.65; fancy fells, \$5.75@6.50; good bulls, \$5.25@5.75; sausage bulls, \$4.25@5; calves of all kinds, \$9.50@10; choice vealers, \$10@11.25.

There was only a meager supply of Texas and Oklahoma steers this week. This grade is still moving on a steady basis. There were no good Oklahoma beef steers on sale this week. The features of the week and new records for this year were one load of Mississippi steers weighing 952 lbs., which sold for \$8.10, and another load from the same State averaging 1,054 lbs., at \$7.90.

The receipts of hogs for the week amounted to approximately 49,000 head. From the close of last week until yesterday prices ruled 30c. higher, when a top of \$9.05 was made. Today the market is quoted as 5c. lower than yesterday, or about 25c. over the close of last week. The quality has been good and shippers are still very much in evidence. The following are the quotations: Mixed and butchers, \$8.85@9; good heavy, \$8.90@9; rough, \$8.25@8.50; lights, \$8.85@9; pigs, \$6.50@8.75.

There were approximately 9,000 head of sheep on the market this week. The trading on sheep has been about steady with last week's close, the top on this grade having been made yesterday when a good band of Western wethers averaging 104 lbs. brought 7c. The best native sheep offered sold at \$6.75. The feature sale of the week was made yesterday, when a small string of strictly prime spring lambs sold for \$14. These lambs were about three months old, and averaged 53 lbs. Trading on lambs is quoted as strong with the close of last week. The following are the quotations: Choice to prime native and Colorado lambs, \$8.50@9; medium to good, \$7@8.50; prime strong lambs, \$14; muttons, \$5.50@7; yearlings, \$7@7.85; culls and bucks, \$3@4.75.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 11.

Cattle receipts are considerably larger this week than in any week since January, 11,000 head coming in yesterday, and 12,000 today. A liberal run of quarantine cattle helped to swell the receipts yesterday, 2,000 head from that source, but the supply today is entirely from native territory. Buyers naturally have had the best of it this week, and steer sales are off 10 to 20 cents in the two days. Nine dollars was reached by prime native steers several days last week, but they stopped at \$8.90 yesterday, and \$8.70 today, bulk at \$8.15@8.70. Butcher grades have held up better this week than fed steers, most of the native cows selling at \$6@7.25, and native heifers at \$7@8, bulls \$6@6.75, veal calves around \$9.50. In the quarantine division there was a wide variety, including meal-fed Texas steers at \$8.05, medium to good Oklahoma and Texas steers at \$7@7.75, light steers \$6.25@6.75, Arkansas and Louisiana cattle at \$4.80@5.35.

Hog prices were off 10 cents yesterday, the best selling at \$8.60 here. Top today is \$8.70, bulk \$8.50@8.65, run today 16,000 head. Quality continues good here, though average weights are decreasing, 207 pounds last week, and 212 pounds the week before.

Sheep and lambs are coming freely this week, and prices are off a little from the best time last week. Receipts were 10,000 head yesterday, and 12,000 today. Colorado feed lots are contributing a large share of the receipts, though some good heavy stuff is coming from Kansas, some 84-pound lambs in the latter class yesterday at \$8.50, 100-pound ewes at \$6.50, 129-pound wethers \$6.50. Top fed lambs today brought \$8.75, and some nice light yearlings brought \$7.75, bulk of sales a quarter under these figures. The first spring lambs of the season arrived today, weighing 45 pounds, and selling at \$12 per hundred.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., March 11.

Cattle receipts are running just about the same as a year ago in point of numbers, but the extremes of quality are very noticeable. Quality is very good on the fat cattle as a rule, indicating that feeders have not been sparing the corn as they were a year ago. On the other hand, a large percentage of the arrivals have had little or no corn, and are coming to market at this time on account of the exceptionally high prices prevailing for feeder cattle. Values for beef steers stiffened up about 15@25c. last week, but practically all of this was lost during the past two days. Poor to choice beefs sell from \$7.50@8.75, the bulk of the fair to good 1,050@1,300-pound grades at \$8@8.40. Cows and heifers are moving freely at the best prices of the season, the range being practically from \$4.50@8, and the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going at \$6@7. Veal calves continue active and firm at \$6.25@9.25, and bulls, stags, etc., fully steady at \$5.75@6.75.

Prices of hogs have shown considerable strength of late, but on Monday, with heavy receipts at all points, there was about the biggest break of the season. The market quickly recovered most of the decline today, showing that there is a keen demand, and too short a supply in the country to permit anything but a temporary decline in values. Buyers are not paying a great deal of attention to weight just at present, but they are looking closely after the quality of their purchases, the best hogs of all weights selling toward the top, and the poorer grades of all weights toward the bottom of a comparatively narrow range. With about 14,000 hogs here today the market was 5@10c. higher. Tops brought \$8.50, as against \$8.30 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$8.35@8.40, as against \$8.20@8.25 one week ago.

Liberal receipts of sheep and lambs have had a rather depressing influence on the trade, and values are unevenly lower than a week ago, although there is a keen demand from both packers and feeder buyers for everything offered. The feeder buyers are unusually active for this time of the year, and take a good share of the receipts. Fat lambs are selling at \$8@8.90; yearlings \$7@7.60; wethers, \$5.75@6.50, and ewes, \$5.80@6.40.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 8, 1913:

CATTLE.

Chicago	26,161
Kansas City	16,235
Omaha	11,529
East St. Louis	11,434
St. Joseph	3,131
Cudahy	484
South St. Paul	3,614
New York and Jersey City	10,569
Fort Worth	12,439
Philadelphia	4,998
Denver	1,516

HOGS.

Chicago	78,067
Kansas City	27,852
Omaha	36,140
East St. Louis	41,101
St. Joseph	25,536
Cudahy	6,844
Ottumwa	9,147
Cedar Rapids	10,100
South St. Paul	15,674
New York and Jersey City	30,989
Fort Worth	9,334
Philadelphia	4,580
Denver	3,073

SHEEP.

Chicago	55,733
Kansas City	37,997
Omaha	35,418
East St. Louis	9,944
St. Joseph	4,083
Cudahy	254
South St. Paul	3,738
New York and Jersey City	24,352
Fort Worth	2,166
Philadelphia	11,363
Denver	2,973

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, March 14.—Market steady; Western steam, \$11.15; Middle West, \$10.95 @11; city steam, 10½c.; refined, Continent, \$11.50; South American, \$12.05; Brazil, kegs, \$13.05; compound, 7½ @8½c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, March 14.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 75 fr.; edible, 96 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 105 fr.; edible, 117 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 73 fr.; edible, 94 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, March 14.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 156s. 3d.; pork, prime mess, 103s. 9d.; shoulders, square, 57s. 6d.; New York, 54s. 6d.; picnic, 50s. 9d.; 28-lb. blocks, 55s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), 54½ marks. Tallow, prime city, 34s.; choice, 37s. 3d. Turpentine, 31s. 9d. Rosin, common, 15s. 9d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 63s. Tallow, Australian (London), 33s. 6d. @40s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Although hog markets were generally steady, prices declined with offerings of product larger.

Stearine.

A firm market prevails.

Tallow.

There was no change noted, with demand quiet and prices steady.

Cottonseed Oil.

Offerings were freer, due to the decline in lard and to somewhat larger crude sales.

Market closed quiet and steady. Sales, 7,700 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.34 @6.40. Crude, Southeast, \$5.27 @5.34; Valley, \$5.33; Texas, \$5.07 @5.14. Closing quotations on futures: March, \$6.34 @6.35; April, \$6.33 @6.37; May, \$6.37 @6.38; June, \$6.38 @6.40; July, \$6.41 @6.42; August, \$6.43 @6.45; September, \$6.44 @6.46; October, \$6.20 @6.35; good off oil, \$6.20 @6.27; off oil, \$6.06 @6.20; red off oil, \$5.80 @6.05; winter oil, \$6.50 @6.99; summer white, \$6.55 @6.90.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, March 14.—Hog market slow. Bulk of prices, \$8.80 @8.90; light, \$8.80 @9.10; mixed, \$8.60 @9.05; heavy, \$8.40 @8.95; rough heavy, \$8.40 @8.55; Yorkers, \$9 @9.10; pigs, \$6.85 @9.10. Cattle market steady. Beeves, \$7.25 @9.15; cows and heifers, \$3.50 @8; Texas steers, \$6.25 @7.50; stockers and feeders, \$6 @8.15. Westerns, \$6.75 @8. Sheep market steady; natives, \$6.10 @7; Westerns, \$6.35 @7.10; yearlings, \$7.25 @8.25; lambs, \$8 @9.15; Westerns, \$8 @9.15.

Sioux City, March 14.—Hogs steady, at \$8.45 @8.65.

St. Louis, March 14.—Hogs steady, at \$8.80 @9.05.

Cleveland, March 14.—Hogs higher, at \$9.30 @9.50.

Buffalo, March 14.—Hogs opened steady, with 3,200 on sale; prices, \$9.50 @9.60.

Kansas City, March 14.—Hogs steady, at \$8 @8.85.

St. Joseph, March 14.—Hogs steady, at \$8.55 @9.

St. Paul, March 14.—Hogs steady, at \$8.50 @8.65.

Louisville, March 14.—Hogs higher, at \$9.10 @9.25.

South Omaha, March 14.—Hogs steady, at \$8.35 @8.65.

Indianapolis, March 14.—Hogs steady, at \$9.20 @9.35.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, March 8, 1913, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. & S. Co.	5,520	8,500	6,835
Armour & Co.	5,548	15,000	18,387
Swift & Co.	5,329	13,200	17,090
Morris & Co.	4,268	5,500	8,083
Hammond	2,728	6,900	7,149
Libby, McNeill & Libby	879		

Anglo-American, 3,100 hogs; Boyd-Lunham, 4,400 hogs; Western Packing Co., 6,100 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,100 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,400 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 4,200 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 3,300 hogs; others, 10,600 hogs.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,144	6,150	7,124
Fowler	1,012		2,139
S. & S. Co.	2,929	5,558	7,231
Swift & Co.	3,542	4,901	11,553
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,323	5,232	5,796
Morris & Co.	3,103	5,110	4,145
Butchers	182	511	9

B. Balling, 4 cattle; Blount, 59 cattle and 914 hogs; Columbus Packing Co., 233 hogs; Hell Packing Co., 134 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 640 cattle and 502 sheep; Kraus, 24 cattle; M. Rice, 11 cattle and 1,309 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 822 hogs; St. Louis Dressed Beef Co., 33 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 164 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 32 cattle and 38 hogs.

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,548	6,793	5,226
Swift & Co.	3,390	10,173	11,672
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,637	10,840	7,096
Armour & Co.	2,764	6,529	9,716
Swartz & Co.		1,792	
J. W. Murphy		12,731	
Omaha Packing Co.	22		
Sinclair Packing Co.	173		
Lincoln Packing Co.	147		
Morrell Packing Co.	30		

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,190	4,933	3,832
Swift & Co.	2,037	6,508	3,647
Armour & Co.	1,534	1,931	3,472
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,044	1,077	
Independent Packing Co.	770		
East Side Packing Co.	213	2,340	
Beis Packing Co.		892	
Hell Packing Co.		873	
Carondelet Packing Co.	17	438	

St. Joseph.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	3,300	13,236	9,728
Hammond Packing Co.	1,550	5,676	3,512
Morris & Co.	1,950	6,900	8,555
Cudahy Packing Co.		1,044	
United Dressed Beef Co.	508	cattle; St. Louis	
Dressed Beef Co.	111	cattle.	

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	1,521	11,144	
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,737	10,712	
Swift & Co.		4,677	
R. Huenl	143	67	

Statter & Co., 74 cattle; Sacks Dressed Beef Co., 59 cattle; Morrell Packing Co., 32 cattle; J. L. Brennan, 31 cattle; Dew Molnes Packing Co., 19 cattle; Blasius & Co., 16 cattle; regular dealers, 2,870 cattle; country buyers, 2,842 cattle.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	11,107	1,000
Kansas City	100	1,293	
Omaha	100	1,272	800
St. Louis	500	3,000	
St. Joseph	100	3,200	
Sioux City	200	4,200	500

St. Paul	300	2,000	2,700
Oklahoma City	200	500	
Fort Worth	700	600	
Milwaukee		2,734	
Denver	400		200
Louisville	125	1,927	
Detroit		100	
Cudahy		400	
Indianapolis	400	2,000	
Pittsburgh		1,500	1,500
Cincinnati	257	1,508	19
Cleveland	40	1,000	1,000
Buffalo	100	3,200	1,000
New York	1,100	2,547	4,613

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1913.

Chicago	69,000	68,745	26,000
Kansas City	11,000	7,552	10,000
Omaha	6,000	7,949	20,000
St. Louis	3,200	13,500	1,500
St. Joseph	2,000	5,400	5,000
Sioux City	2,700	3,000	200
St. Paul	2,800	5,000	400
Oklahoma City	1,000	1,500	
Fort Worth	4,000	2,800	500
Milwaukee		867	
Denver	1,500	1,500	700
Louisville		5,000	
Cudahy		300	
Wichita		194	
Indianapolis	600	2,000	
Pittsburgh	1,800	6,000	5,000
Cincinnati	1,900	4,124	336
Cleveland	700	5,000	3,000
Buffalo	2,500	14,000	14,000
New York	3,305	9,147	6,069

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1913.

Chicago	17,000	14,298	20,000
Kansas City	12,000	15,490	12,000
Omaha	5,500	14,219	9,500
St. Louis	5,000	9,500	1,800
St. Joseph	2,700	7,500	4,000
Sioux City	1,800	3,200	2,000
St. Paul	2,000	5,000	300
Oklahoma City	1,000	800	
Fort Worth	4,000	2,000	700
Milwaukee	500	247	200
Louisville	400	2,300	500
Detroit		1,095	
Cudahy		200	
Wichita		1,000	
Indianapolis	950	4,446	
Pittsburgh		2,000	200
Cincinnati	146	1,996	25
Cleveland	20	1,000	800
Buffalo	450	2,500	1,000
New York	906	5,047	1,171

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1913.

Chicago	11,500	19,312	16,000
Kansas City	4,600	9,331	6,500
Omaha	3,800	11,182	7,800
St. Louis	2,200	9,000	900
St. Joseph	1,500	4,200	2,300
Sioux City	1,500	5,500	100
St. Paul	900	2,900	400
Oklahoma City	500	800	
Fort Worth	3,000	2,000	
Milwaukee	25	4,322	
Denver	500	100	900
Louisville	125	700	
Detroit		1,000	
Cudahy		100	
Wichita		2,200	
Indianapolis	950	3,000	
Pittsburgh		2,866	1,500
Cincinnati	891	2,866	323
Cleveland	60	1,000	1,000
Buffalo	100	1,750	2,000
New York	1,702	8,592	6,079

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1913.

Chicago	4,000	21,000	15,000
Kansas City	2,400	6,200	7,200
Omaha		10,500	
St. Louis	2,800	9,500	2,200
St. Joseph		5,000	
Sioux City		2,500	
St. Paul		2,984	
Milwaukee		1,476	
Louisville		2,500	
Detroit		800	
Cudahy		282	
Wichita		4,000	
Indianapolis	540	2,382	6
Cincinnati		1,500	
Cleveland	125	3,000	2,000
Buffalo	1,286	1,948	4,071
New York			

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1913.

Chicago	2,000	15,000	6,000
Kansas City	600	3,500	3,000
Omaha	900	12,000	13,000
St. Louis	700	9,500	1,800
St. Joseph	500	3,800	
Sioux City	400	5,500	200
Fort Worth	800	1,200	300
St. Paul	500	3,800	
Oklahoma City	600	300	

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 10, 1913.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,853	2,430	2,617	4,707
Jersey City	3,330	1,815	7,361	21,702
Central Union	2,256	621	10,817	—
Lehigh Valley	3,128	400	8,520	—
Scattering		102	87	4,580
Totals	10,569	5,368	24,352	30,989
Totals last week	11,221	4,748	20,400	31,283

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Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Methods by Which One Co-Operative Store Succeeded

By a Veteran Retailer.

If anybody told you that a lot of church people could get together and organize a co-operative retail store, to sell meats, groceries, etc., and make a success of it, what would you say? The chances are you would "give them the laugh!"

And yet that is just exactly what has been done, and by a lot of church people, too! They did it out in Montclair, N. J., a suburb of New York City, and they did it by the application of simple, sensible business principles which any retail butcher can adopt if he wants to do so.

What is said to be the only successful co-operative retail store in the country is that conducted by a men's church club at Montclair. It has been in operation about a year and has just declared a 6 per cent. dividend to its stockholders and an added dividend in the form of a 5 per cent. rebate on the gross amount of their purchases during the past year. There are 314 families in the combination, and the store sells meats, groceries, fruits and vegetables.

Business methods are responsible for the success of this store. It is run on a strictly cash basis, and customers are charged for deliveries, so that there is no delivery expense. This method also encouraged buyers to carry home their purchases and save that much. But the striking feature of this co-operative scheme is that no attempt has been made to cut prices and thus hurt regular competition.

The prices at the store are not lower than those at other stores. No effort is made to drive any one out of business. Customers pay cash. The members of the company were of course able to do this easily, but a surprising feature of the trade has been that more than a third of those who patronize the store are not members.

These gain nothing from their purchases except the assurance that what they are buying is worth the money, and that they are certain not to be imposed upon in the matter of weights. The store, not being run for profit, any short weighing would simply operate automatically to the disadvantage of those who are interested in the success of the venture. From sales aggregating \$2,500 a month the business has now increased to the rate of \$100,000 in sales for the year, over three times as much.

When the board of directors meets the first matter is to declare a dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital stock. That done, they lay aside 5 per cent. for a reserve fund. The directors also pay back to each member an amount proportionate to the amount of his purchases. They simply take the aggregate of profits and pay rebates. This first year the rebate was 5 per cent. So if Jones bought \$400 worth of foods during the year he went away from the meeting with \$20 in his pocket in addition to his dividend on his capital stock.

Delivery expense is saved, both to the store and the customer, in a novel way. A rebate is made on all goods sold which the customer takes home himself. This total is deducted from the company's profits before the dividends are declared.

It is done in this way. There is a charge for each and every delivery. Taking the entire amount paid for maintaining the delivery system, the management divided that by the total number of deliveries and found that each delivery cost the company 10 cents. A record of deliveries had been kept, and so if Jones had had the horse and wagon drive up to his door a hundred times in the year they took \$10 out of his rebate. The advantage of this system is that the person who takes purchases home gains 10 cents by every such trip.

Retailers might well study the methods of this store and copy some of them to their own advantage.

NEW KANSAS COLLECTION LAW.

After fifty years of waiting and working the retailers of Kansas, through the work of the Kansas Retailers' Association, will have the protection of a 25 per cent. exemption law, a bill providing this having been passed by the House and Senate of that State, says the Interstate Grocer. Under the provisions of this act it will be possible to levy against 25 per cent. of any person's earnings for an overdue debt, providing it was incurred for the necessities of life.

The bill was bitterly fought by numerous labor adherents, and it was only passed after a bitter fight in which numerous efforts were made to amend it so that it would be worthless: First was offered an amendment that it should not apply to any debt unless it was more than \$100, and the holder of the debt would also be forced to secure judgment before he could garnishee. This was voted down, and another one was offered, that it should not apply to any debt of less than \$25. This was also voted down. A number of other amendments were offered, but none prevailed.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat market of Jos. Kosculnock at Erie, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

J. Pfenninger has sold his meat market at Lock Haven, Pa., to G. P. Morgan.

J. L. McComish has purchased the interest of his partner in the meat business of David & McComish at Mitchell, S. D.

The meat market of H. Pumecker at Dupress, S. D., has been destroyed by fire.

W. M. Grider has retired from the meat firm of Grider & Ross at Huntsville, Ala.

F. Whorley is erecting a meat shop at Sheldon, Ind.

The Neitman meat market at Beatrice, Neb., has been damaged by fire.

R. Thralls has added a meat department to his grocery store at Webb City, Mo.

I. Jordan will engage in the meat business at Allentown, Pa.

E. Summerill has sold his meat business at Newtown Square, Pa., to F. McMahon.

C. W. Gross is now the sole owner of the meat business of C. W. Gross & Company at Athens, O.

E. Ingle has sold his meat market at Carthage, Mo., to W. L. Haskens.

C. Wonn has opened a meat market at Logan, O.

E. Fanton is erecting a meat market at Southport, Conn.

B. Dickerman has opened a new meat market at Carbondale, Pa.

O. S. Ray has sold his meat market at Elkins, W. Va., to D. A. Earle.

J. E. Angle has purchased an interest in the meat firm of Miller & Welker at Connelville, Pa.

Frank Armstrong will engage in the meat business at Steelton, Pa.

Carroll Brothers have purchased the meat market of W. Bredehoff at Lakeside, O.

H. Naumann, a meat dealer at 590 Park avenue, New York City, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with \$10,053 liabilities.

Stephan Jagentich has purchased a half interest in the meat and grocery business of Andrew Cwlat at Los Angeles, Cal.

Day Brothers have just engaged in the meat business at Satanta, Kan.

M. A. Tucker is just engaging in the meat and general merchandise business at Mullinville, Kan.

Anderson Brothers have engaged in the meat business at Osborne, Kan.

S. W. Webber has purchased the meat business of Rice & Mize at Bonner Springs, Kan.

J. H. Curtis has been succeeded in the meat business at Taloga, Okla., by Leake & Shupe.

F. H. Clark has opened his new meat market in the Bowman building at Aline, Okla.

Mr. Pollock has purchased the meat market of Era Burnside at Bennington, Okla.

E. O. Mason has sold out his C. O. D. Meat Market at 414 Jennings avenue, Bartlesville, Okla., to W. F. DeBusk.

W. J. McCoy has sold out his meat market at Cawker City, Kan., to Gus Pearson.

J. B. Whittaker has purchased the Nickerson meat market at Sterling, Kan., from J. Chesky.

Joe Mueting has purchased the meat market of Chas. Bender at Humphrey, Neb.

Millard Sleight has closed out his meat business at Bath, Mich.

Louis Sheldon has succeeded to the entire meat business of Boyd & Sheldon at Ovid, Mich.

C. Scharman is making extensive improvements in his meat market at Reardan, Wash.

Van Slyke Brothers have purchased the Milton Meat Market at Freewater, Ore.

Elsberry & Pettibone have added a new line of groceries to their meat business at Lehigh, Ia.

The L. R. Howard Company has purchased the meat business of R. C. Campbell at Scottsbluff, Neb.

E. W. Davis has purchased the meat business of J. J. Farrel at North Bend, Neb.

Burnes Brothers have sold their meat market at Chadron, Neb., to Frank Selik.

P. Carlson has purchased the butcher shop of Carl Erickson at Rising City, Neb.

Edw. Olson has just opened a new butcher shop at Grand Island, Neb.

Geo. P. Smith has sold a half interest in his meat business at North Platte, Neb., to H. J. Grant.

John Fleek has opened a new meat market at Gretna, Neb.

Mason & Gibson have opened at Geneva, Neb., as the City Meat Market.

The butcher shop of Charles Brown at Cumberland, Wis., has been burned.

The Sederberg meat market at Lengby, Minn., has been destroyed by fire.



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New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending March 8, 1913, averaged 11.67 cents per pound.

Louis Thoma, a Brooklyn butcher, died Thursday at his home No. 1387 Gates avenue. He was born in New York City, had been a resident of Brooklyn for eight years, and is survived by a widow and one son, William.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending March 8, 1913, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 6,200 lbs.; Brooklyn, 10,266 lbs.; the Bronx, 18 lbs.; total, 16,484 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 4,125 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 4,340 lbs.; Brooklyn, 231 lbs.; total, 4,571 lbs.

President Carl A. Koelsch, of the Washington Market Merchant's Association, who visited the model terminal market exhibit shown by Mrs. Elmer Black at the Woman's Industrial Exhibition at the Grand Central Palace, said that while its receiving station provided unloading facilities for only 160 cars at a time, several times that number came into New York daily. The merchants who visited the show all signed the registry of those in favor of a municipal market on similar lines. The men requested that at the close of the exhibition the model might be shown for a few weeks at Washington Market. President Cyrus C. Miller, of the Bronx, chairman of the Mayor's Municipal Market Commission, has also asked to have it in Borough Hall. The market men said an excellent feature was the providing of cold storage facilities adjacent to the selling stands.

Local women's organizations, church clubs and ministers' associations have been imposed upon during the past week by a woman agitator who has been trying for several years to make people believe that the government meat inspection service and the meat packing business are rotten. She was "turned down" after thorough investigation of her charges in each case by the American Public Health Association, by the federal Department of Agriculture, and by the House Committee on Agriculture at Washington. Notwithstanding this fact she persists in her misstatements, which the sensational newspapers continue to print as "news." So long as she can get an audience for her lectures and magazine space for her attacks she will continue to make a living at the expense of the meat industry and the good name of government meat inspection system.

VETERAN PROVISION MAN DIES.

Charles F. Mattlage, one of the veteran provision merchants of Manhattan, died at his home in Hoboken on Tuesday of this week at the age of 77 years. Mr. Mattlage

was the founder of the wholesale provision business of Charles F. Mattlage & Sons on Greenwich street. He was president of the First National Bank of Hoboken, vice-president of the Irving National Bank of New York City, a director in various banks and trust companies, and the owner of the modern Mattlage office building at Greenwich and Warren streets, as well as much other real estate. He leaves a widow and three sons.

Though Charles F. Mattlage began business for himself here in New York more than fifty years ago, he did not consider that he was entitled to a pension, and he declined to retire and "take it easy," as other successful business men have done. He showed up at his business headquarters every business day bright and early, except when he had some bank directors' meeting or other business interest to temporarily distract his attention from provisions. And the youngsters had to hustle to get ahead of him any day in the year. It was only during the past few months that failing health compelled him to keep to his house in Hoboken.

He began for himself in the grocery business in 1853, at the corner of Oliver and Monroe streets. Three or four years later he formed a partnership with Henry Behrman, later a famous poultry merchant, and a fish and provision business was established at No. 173 West street, under the title of Mattlage & Behrman. In 1867 he bought out Mr. Behrman's interest, and two years later moved to larger quarters at Warren and Greenwich streets. On July 17, 1887, the present location at Greenwich and Jay streets was occupied, and there the business has grown until it overflows the big five-story building and keeps the Mattlages and their army of employees on the jump to take care of it.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' STORES OPEN.

New York City retailers are very likely to feel severely a new form of competition which was opened up against them this week. The New York Railways Company, which operates the street railroads of Manhattan, has opened the first of a chain of stores for its employees, in which it will sell foods at cost, and later will add some lines of clothing, etc.

The first shop was opened near the big car barns on Eighth avenue and 50th street on Wednesday, and was crowded all day with members of the street car men's families. They bought choice steaks and prime ribs of beef at 18 cents, lamb for 16 cents, ham for 17 cents, chicken, fish, vegetables, butter and eggs at correspondingly low prices. The company aims to charge only actual cost for goods, paying the running expenses of the store out of its treasury, and bearing the loss for the sake of making its employees more contented.

The statement is made that none but employees and their families will be allowed to trade in these stores. No strict system of identification is provided, however, and it is hard to see how anybody who looks

like a street car man or his wife can be kept from buying meats and foods at cost in these stores. It is left largely to the honor of the customer. Butchers and other retailers are worrying enough over losing the custom of hundreds of railway men's families, without contemplating a wholesale turning away of trade in the direction of these "company stores."

Each employee who wishes to trade at the store receives a card which will entitle him or any member of his family to make purchases. The honor of the men will be relied upon not to lend the card to an outsider or resell purchases to any one not entitled to buy them at the store. Instant dismissal from the employ of the company and perpetual blacklist will be the penalty for breaking this rule, although it was said no espionage would be used to detect violations.

The first store, which occupies a room 35 by 90 feet, is fitted with refrigerating appliances, scales and fixtures, at a cost of \$5,000. Twenty-two men will be employed in it, and the trade is expected to be between \$500 and \$800 a day. It amounted to \$1,500 on the opening day. Nothing will be delivered, and all transactions will be for cash.

"The only purpose underlying the project," said the superintendent, F. H. Garde, "is simply to make the men feel that the company is doing all in its power to assist them in reducing the high cost of living, as it is doing in the lunch rooms now run at the barns, where the men are fed at cost. Absolutely nothing but first grade goods will be handled."

This will be the first of a chain of six "employees' stores" in which groceries, vegetables, fish and meat will be sold at cost, and in some cases below cost. This first store is in the company's car barn at Nos. 816 and 818 Eighth avenue, near 50th street, and although it will be especially for the benefit of the four thousand men who report at that barn, any employee of the New York Railways and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit companies may trade there. At intervals of about a month stores will be opened in other barns. It is the plan ultimately to carry clothing and shoes.

"The prices will be strictly at cost," said F. H. Garde, superintendent of stores. "Today butter is 38 cents at the so-called cut-rate retail stores, but we sell it for 35 cents a pound; eggs, elsewhere 33 cents a dozen, are 20 cents here; ham, 17 cents, compared with 20 cents a pound; lamb, 16 cents, instead of 24 cents; prime ribs of beef, sold in the trade for from 22 to 25 cents, is here 18 cents, and so on through the list of chicken, fish, vegetables and all staple groceries. Coffee will even be sold at a loss, as our men will get for 18 cents what we paid 21 1-3 cents for, and others are selling for 30 cents a pound."

The next store, to be opened in a month, will be at the barn at 129th street and Third avenue, and the third at 146th street and Lenox avenue.

OUT AMONG THE TRADE.

One of the finest pork and provision houses in the city was recently opened at No. 811 East 180th street by G. Brenzinger, who was formerly in business on upper Third avenue, and who sold out his business about a year ago. After a trip abroad Mr. Brenzinger purchased the place at the Bronx address and had it entirely remodeled. The store and sales room is finished in white enameled brick and plate glass, with steel ceilings. The coolers are large and sanitary, and have cement floors. The bologna kitchen, which is a separate building from the store, is 45 by 20 feet and takes in what was formerly the yard, with a five-foot alley way surrounding it on all sides, which gives it abundance of light and air. The plant has a length of 118 feet by 25 feet, with a fine concrete cellar of the same depth, where the engine and machinery rooms and electric light plant are located, and which is used also for storing goods of all kinds, besides the 35 to 40 foot hogsheds of sauer-kraut which are kept on hand constantly. The entire plant, which was fitted up by A. Wicke & Company, is strictly up to date in every respect and complies with all the necessary rules and regulations. Mr. Brenzinger has had many years of experience in conducting this kind of business.

There are many small markets on upper Third avenue that are doing a first-class business. Among them is the busy shop of I. Kronenthal at No. 3056 Third avenue, whose specialty is indoor advertising. And he makes it a point to sell precisely what he advertises. The result is that his trade know they can depend on getting just what his announcements call for, and he has built up a fine business in the past eight years. Mr. Kronenthal is one of the few who do not play pinochle, so he has time to attend to his business himself. From 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. he is on the job, and there is mighty little going on in his shop that he does not see. Therefore it is not surprising that he is also one of the few who do not grumble about bad business and hard times.

The old established business of Edward Davis, one of the pioneers of the old Washington Market, and of late years at No. 168 Chambers street, has been incorporated since January 1. The officers are Edward Davis, president; David Davis, vice-president and treasurer; Edwin Davis, secretary. The business has grown very large of late years. No retail business has been done since the Washington Market days. The principal business is now hotel supply, institutions, hospitals and clubs, large orders being shipped daily to many different railroad and steamship points. Edward Davis is perhaps one of the best-known men in that branch of the business, and has had his oldest son David associated with him for many years. The two younger sons are now experienced meat men, and have helped expand the business to its present large dimensions, being prominent members of many clubs and social organizations, and having a wide acquaintance among hotel men all over the country.

A serious fire broke out early on a recent morning in the market of J. J. Heslin at No. 151 East 41st street. The shop was all stocked up for Saturday's business, and almost everything was destroyed. The ice-

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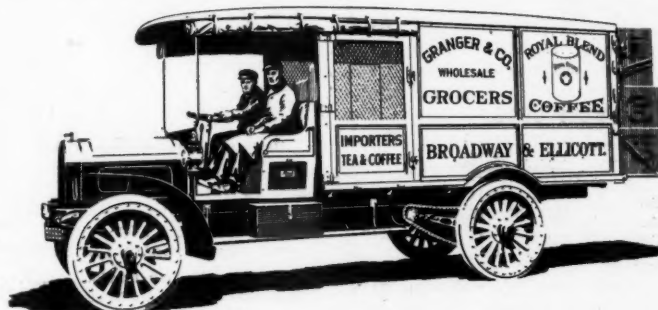
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house was practically ruined. But nothing daunted, Mr. Heslin at once telephoned for fresh stock, the S. & S. Company sent their fixture man, Wm. Wasserstein of First avenue, at once with a temporary icehouse, and

by the time business commenced on Saturday everything was in order and ready for the day's business. And though seriously inconvenienced, business was conducted as usual.



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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.00@9.25
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.00@7.90
Oxen and stage.....	4.75@8.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	3.50@7.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	6.75@7.85

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	@ 9.40
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	@ 7.50
Live calves, barnyard.....	@ 6.00
Live veal calves, coarse Westerns, per 100 lbs.....	@ 5.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good, per 100 lbs.....	9.25@ 9.30
Live, lambs, yearlings.....	@ 7.50
Live lambs, culls.....	@ 5.00
Live sheep, common, per 100 lbs.....	@ 5.00
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 9.65
Hogs, medium.....	9.75@ 9.80
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9.85
Pigs.....	9.85@10.00
Rough.....	@ 8.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	13½@14
Choice native light.....	13 @13½
Native, common to fair.....	12½@12¾

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	13 @13½
Choice native light.....	12½@13
Native, common to fair.....	12 @12½
Choice Western, heavy.....	13½@14
Choice Western, light.....	@12
Common to fair Texas.....	@11½
Good to choice helters.....	11½@12
Common to fair helters.....	@11½
Choice cows.....	@11
Common to fair cows.....	10 @11½
Common to fair oxen and stage.....	@11½
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	10½@11

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	15½@16	16 @17
No. 2 ribs.....	13½@14	14½@15
No. 3 ribs.....	@11	13 @13½
No. 1 loins.....	15½@16	@18
No. 2 loins.....	13½@14	@15
No. 3 loins.....	11 @12	@14
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@15	15 @15½
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@14½	14 @14½
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@12	@13½
No. 1 rounds.....	12 @12½	@12½
No. 2 rounds.....	11 @11½	@12
No. 3 rounds.....	10 @10½	@11½
No. 1 chucks.....	11½@12	@13
No. 2 chucks.....	10½@11	@12½
No. 3 chucks.....	9½@10	@11½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@18½
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@16
Western calves, choice.....	@17
Western calves, fair to good.....	15 @16
Western calves, common.....	11½@14
Grassers and buttermilks.....	10 @11

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@12½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@12½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@12½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@12½
Pigs.....	@13½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	16½@17
Lambs, good.....	@15½
Sheep, choice.....	@13
Sheep, medium to good.....	@12
Sheep, culls.....	8 @10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@17½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@17
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@16½
Smoked picnic, light.....	@12½
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@12
Smoked shoulders.....	@12
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@18½

Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@17
Dried beef sets.....	@19
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	21 @22
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@14½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	17½@18
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	14½@17
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@32
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@32
Shoulders, city.....	@12½
Shoulders, Western.....	@12
Butts, regular.....	13½@14
Butts, boneless.....	15 @15½
Fresh hams, city.....	17 @17½
Fresh hams, Western.....	@16½
Fresh picnic hams.....	@11½

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	80.00@ 85.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	40.00@ 45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	50.00@ 55.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	95.00@ 97.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over.....	280.00@285.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	.90 @115c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	.60 @ 70c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	.45 @ 50c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	.40 @ 90c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	.20 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@ 20c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@ 15c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 10c. a pound
Oxtails.....	8 @ 9c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @ 7c. a pound
Kidneys, beef.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	.27 @ 35c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@ 8c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@12½c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@40
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls. per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tcs.....	@—
Hog, middles.....	@12
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@18
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@23
Beef hams, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@80
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@77
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 4½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	18½	20½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11½	18½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	18	20
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	14	17
Allspice.....	5½	7½
Cinnamon.....	16	30
Coriander.....	4½	6½
Cloves.....	24	27
Ginger.....	10	18
Mace.....	65	70

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@ 5
Refined—Granulated.....	@ 5½
Crystals.....	5½@ 7
Powdered.....	@ 6

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .30
No. 2 skins.....	@ .34
No. 3 skins.....	@ .14
Branded skins.....	@ .18
Ticky skins.....	@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .30
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .31
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.90
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.70
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.30
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@3.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@2.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.65
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.40
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.00
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.75
Branded kips.....	@2.90
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.55
Ticky kips.....	@2.45
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.90

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys—Dry packed—	
Western, dry picked, hens, selected.....	@24
Western, dry-picked, selected hens and toms, mixed.....	@23½

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked, fancy.....	@17½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@16
Fowl—Barrels—	
Southern and S. Western, dry-picked, avg. best.....	@16½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb., dry-picked.....	@13½
Scalded, per lb.....	@13
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@4.75

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens.....	@16
Fowls, via freight.....	@17½
Old roosters, per lb.....	@11½
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed.....	@20
Ducks, per lb.....	@20
Geese, per lb., Western.....	@11½
Guineas, per pair.....	@65
Pigeons, per pair.....	@80

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras.....	36 @30½
Creamery, Firsts.....	35 @35½
Process, Extras.....	27½@28
Process, Firsts.....	26 @27

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	19½@20½
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	18½@19
Fresh gathered, seconds and lower grades.....	18@18½
Fresh gathered, dirties.....	16 @17
Fresh gathered, checks, prime.....	14 @15
Refrigerator, best.....	15½@16

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	20.00 @20.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	27.50 @28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	@ 2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	@ 2.75
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.62½
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	24.00 @25.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia.....	2.72½ and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.55 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00 @ 7.50
Fisch scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal).....	2.70 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and New- port News.....	3.20 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	3.27 @ 3.30
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	3.25 @ 3.30
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

